FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 148 *1 August 1985*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Geneva Stance Must Change for Progress [PRAVDA 1 Aug] AA 1
Moratorium, Final Act Open Avenues to Peace [PRAVDA 1 Aug] AA 6
U.S. Moratorium 'Concern' Diverts Public Attention AA 8
U.S. Response to Moratorium Offer Unsatisfactory AA 9
U.S. Congressional Officials Welcome Moratorium AA 10
    Representatives, Ex-Admiral AA 10
    Democratic Minority Leader AA 10
SDI Claims of 'Pure' Research Exposed as False AA 11
Correction to 'Vremya' Newscast on Moratorium AA 11

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Shevardnadze Helsinki Talks With Schultz, Others CC 1
    Talks With Shultz CC 1
    Lomeyko: Talks 'Positive' [Helsinki] CC 2
    Talks With France's Dumas CC 2
    AFP: Dumas Talks 'Frank' CC 2
    Meets Italy's Andreotti CC 3
Foreign Ministers Speak at CSCE Meeting CC 4
    Poland's Olszowski Speech CC 4
    FRG, CSSR, UK Ministers Speak CC 4
    Canada, SFRY Ministers Speak CC 6
TASS Notes Final Day of CSCE Anniversary Meeting CC 6
    No Final Communique Planned [Helsinki] CC 6
IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA View CSCE Anniversary CC 7
    IZVESTIYA Editorial [30 Jul] CC 7
    KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article [Severov 30 Jul] CC 9
TASS Reports 2nd, 3rd Day of World Youth Festival CC 11
    Second Day Events CC 11
    Third Day Activities CC 11
USSR, Japan, U.S. Sign Airline Safety Pact [IZVESTIYA 1 Aug] CC 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Criticizes Wick, USIA Coverage of Festival [Kornilov] A 1
Zholkver Comment on U.S. Reaction to Moratorium A 2
PRAVDA on Nixon Interview, Nuclear Weapons [Editorial Article 28 Jul] A 3
TASS Reports Passage of U.S. Foreign Aid Bill A 4
    Bill Fosters U.S. 'Brigandage' A 5
TASS on U.S. Industry 'Slant' Toward Military A 5

Federal Reserve Policy on Debtor Nations Viewed [Vasin] A 5
U.S. Military Exercises in Honduras Noted A 6
AFP Cited on USAF 'Accident' in Ramstein A 7
U.S. Urges Arab Support for Afghan 'Bandits' [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 31 Jul] A 7

CHINA

Weekly Considers Life in Beijing Today [Kulikov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 31 Jul] B 1
TASS Notes Briefing on Li Xiannian Visit B 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Military Spending Debate Within Japan [PRAVDA] C 1
Japanese Scientists Demand Non-nuclear Principles C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Reactionaries Frustrating Progress in Punjab D 1
DRA Army Operations Successful in Six Provinces D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Japan, USSR To Hold 'High-Level' Talks in Sep [KYODO] E 1
U.S. Pressures New Zealand Over Nuclear Ban E 1
Tolkunov, Indonesian Parliamentarians Confer [IZVESTIYA 30 Jul] E 1
TASS Analyzes U.S.-Japan 'Trade War' [Biryukov] E 2
Fate of Mircronesian Atoll Inhabitants Viewed E 3

WESTERN EUROPE

French Embassy Placed Under Heavy Surveillance [AFP] G 1
U.S. Plans for Bundeswehr Use Nazi Tactics [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 31 Jul] G 1
AUCCTU-DGB Communique on Visit Published [TRUD 30 Jul] G 2
Soviet-Cypriot Talks, Visit With President G 3
Soviet-British Double Taxation Agreement Signed G 4
Turkey Approves Joint Cooperation Program [PRAVDA 27 Jul] G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Tolkunov Meets Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation H 1
TASS Reports Israel To Join SDI Project [Shabayev] H 2
U.S. Displeasure With Morocco Over Libya Viewed [Timoshkin] H 3
TASS on Israeli Repression of West Bank Arabs [30 Jul] H 3
PRAVDA on 'Mixed' Arab Response for Summit [30 Jul] H 4
Aeroflot To Resume Flights to Beirut 'Next Week' [KUNA] H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TASS Notes U.S.-Somali 'Bright Star' Exercises J 1
Amin Support for Okello-Led Coup Noted J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaragua Notes Menacing U.S. Naval Movements K 1
Nicaragua Urges Talks on DMZ With Costa Rica [PRAVDA 27 Jul] K 1
Latin American Leaders Sign Lima Accord K 1
CPSU Delegation Leaves for Guyana PPPG Congress K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports on CP Secretaries Conference [27 Jul] R 1
Grishin Addresses Moscow Cinematographers [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Jul] R 5
LATE REPORT: Gorbachev Defense Council Head [DPA] R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Economic Statistics Reported on Azerbaijan SSR S 1
Turkmen Agro-industrial Commission Holds Meeting S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RFSFR Experiments Planned To Increase Incentives T 1
CSA Reports on Harvesting, Sowing Progress [Ruvinskiy] T 2
Mid-July Weather, Effect on Crop Status Reported [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 26 Jul] T 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Defense Minister Issues Order for Navy Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Jul] V 1
New KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Chief Editor Identified [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Jul] V 1
Gorshkov on Naval Scientific-Technical Progress [PRAVDA 28 Jul] V 2

Both ministers are attending the 10th anniversary celebrations of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act which opened in the Finnish capital yesterday. Mr. Dumas said the meeting was "very extensive, very open and frank and very direct on all problems," and he brought up the case of jailed Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. Mr. Dumas and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met Avital Shcharanskiy, his wife, yesterday.

He said his meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze, who is attending his first conference abroad since he became foreign minister, had enabled him to have "a better knowledge" of him. They discussed the international situation, security in Europe and Monday's Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear arms tests, along with the offical visit to France of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in October.

Mr. Gorbachev on Monday said the unilateral moratorium should start on August 6, the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima atomic bomb, and run to January 1, 1986. He said that a bilateral moratorium would serve as a good example to other nuclear powers.

Mr. Dumas said that he suggested to Mr. Shevardnadze that their two countries should hold a meeting on "bilateral economic problems" but gave no further details.

Mr. Dumas, who stressed the human rights issue in his speech to delegates at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe yesterday, also brought up the subject with Mr. Shevardnadze.

Asked about the possibilities of a better relationship between Europe and the Soviet Union since Mr. Gorbachev came to power, he told reporters: "That is an impression but one has to be careful about impressions. I have the feeling that Soviet diplomacy has been active in all directions and not only in Europe." But he acknowledged the Soviet Union's willingness to increase its dialogue with France, and that Mr. Gorbachev had made an "undoubted effort" at explaining his new foreign policy.

Meets Italy's Andreotti

OW010155 Moscow Television Service in Russain 0010 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Helsinki between Comrade Shevardnadze and the Italian Foreign Minister, Andreotti. During the conversation the sides confirmed their adherence to the accords reached at the recent talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Craxi, the chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, in Moscow on promoting the perservation and further development of the all-European process and on lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and the world as a whole.

Guided by these aims, Comrade Shevardnadze noted, the Soviet Union occupies a constructive position at the Soviet-U.S. and other talks on major problems of disarmament and strengthening of international security. New proof of this was the USSR's initiative to unilaterally halt nuclear blasts from 6 August this year.

Having expressed satisfaction with the active nature of the Soviet-Italian political dialogue, the ministers spoke in favor of further intensification of cooperation between the USSR and Italy, in the interests of both countries and to the benefit of peace and peoples' security.

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. GENEVA STANCE MUST CHANGE FOR PROGRESS

PM311630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 85 First Edition pp 4, 5

[Editorial article: "What Is Hampering Progress at the Geneva Talks" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The arms race, which is continuing due to the actions of Western imperialist circles, and the further buildup and improvement of weaponry confront mankind with a choice; either stopping and reversing this dangerous process by means of resolute efforts or allowing the race to hopelessly overwhelm human civilization and call its very existence into question. The Soviet Union is doing everything to remove the threat hanging over the world. Its policy in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction is geared to this. The Soviet Union's recent decision to unilaterally end any nuclear explosions as of 6 August is a vivid illustration of that.

It was also due to the desire to promote the achievement of this noble goal that the USSR went to the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms that began on the Soviet initiative in Geneva last March. The second round of talks ended recently. Like the first, they brought no progress in resolving the problems under discussion.

You might think enough time had passed since the start of the talks for all sides to have been able to set out their approaches to the issues under discussion, submit specific proposals, and start a businesslike practical dialogue. It was all the more natural to expect this in that the delegations' work did not begin from scratch. Last January in Geneva the leaders of the USSR and U.S. foreign policy departments agreed on fundamental theses regarding the subject matter and aims of the talks and the method for examining and resolving the relevant problems. It has been stated that the "complex of issues relating to space and nuclear arms, strategic and medium-range," is the subject of the talks. The aim is the "formulation of effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability." All questions at the talks must be examined and resolved comprehensively, as an interconnected whole.

Nonetheless, matters have not moved a single step forward over the past months. Why is this?

In order to answer that question, let us see what has been done to fulfill the tasks set by the January accord.

I.

The task is set of preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. What could be more natural to start progress toward this goal than the immediate ending of any actions that would run counter to it? That is as clear as the fact that you cannot put a train into reverse without stopping it.

The Soviet side, which during the first round proposed establishing a moratorium on nuclear and space arms for the entire period of the talks persistently raised the question of reaching an accord about this during the second round. Such a step would certainly ensure a more favorable atmosphere at the talks and would strengthen trust. Neither side would fear that while the talks were going on, the other side was engaged in activity that might effectively undermine the future agreement.

However, the American side is opposed to this. It continued to present "arguments" for avoiding the step proposed by the USSR.

For instance, it was claimed the establishment of a moratorium would perpetuate some sort of Soviet nuclear superiority.

The absurdity and contradictoriness of this claim is self-evident. What kind of Soviet "superiority" can there be in terms of strategic arms? It is well known that parity exists between the USSR and the United States in this sphere. This fact is recognized in the West. It has been repeatedly noted in UN decisions. Even in the United States itself it goes without saying: The joint Chiefs of Staff report to Congress (1985) states that "in the period in question approximate nuclear parity has existed between the United States and the USSR." It turns out that the U.S. side in Geneva is attempting to deny something that is stated by competent official organs in Washington.

Approximate equality, taking into account the measures taken by the Soviet Union in response to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries, also exists in the sphere of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. If the United States was really concerned at the "threatening" growth of Soviet nuclear forces, as Washington likes to clamor, then by all the laws of logic it should be interested in stopping that growth. But, the American side is avoiding businesslike discussion even of the idea of a moratorium. Why? There can only be one answer: It does not want to stop its own programs for the buildup of first strike nuclear forces, both in the sphere of strategic offensive arms and in the sphere of medium-range nuclear means, which are aimed at smashing the equilibrium and attaining a position of superiority.

When it comes to space, the baselessness of the U.S. claims regarding the freezing of "Soviet superiority" as a result of the establishment of a moratorium is even more self-evident. Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union is not conducting any work aimed at creating space offensive arms. The moratorium on being the first to put antisatellite weapons in space unilaterally announced by the USSR, has been in force for 2 years now. The United States not only refuses to join in this step, but is also working toward large-scale tests of its antisatellite system.

In general, what kind of "perpetuation of Soviet superiority" can there be if the proposed moratorium on nuclear and space arms were only a temporary measure on the way to arms limitations and reductions and agreements ensuring the equality and identical security of the sides.

II.

The Soviet side has continued to strive persistently for the start of a practical discussion in Geneva of measures to PREVENT AN ARMS RACE IN SPACE. To this end, it is proposed that the entire class of space offensive arms be banned and agreement reached on precluding the development, starting from the stage of scientific research work,- testing, and deployment of such means. Everything that the sides currently possess in this class of arms, - that is antisatellite means, - must be scrapped.

The Soviet side stresses the need for strict and unswerving compliance with the 1972 Soviet-American treaty of unlimited duration on the limitation of ABM systems, considering it inadmissible to call into question its future existence [perspektiva ego sushchestovovaniya], as the United States is doing by having embarked on preparations for the destruction of the treaty with its so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" program.

As before, the U.S. side continues to refuse to seek agreement on the prevention of an arms race in space. Instead, it is in practice advocating the sides undertake a race involving space offensive arms using arguments about seeking some "framework for making the transition to a system envisaging a more stable combination of offensive and defensive forces."

Addressing a meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, here today, he pointed to the successes accomplished in various areas of cooperation. Despite this progress, however, he said, accords are fulfilled unsatisfactorily in many respects.

In this connection, one might have expected that the speaker would recall facts of persecution of anti-war demonstrators in West Germany, dismissals of people who adhere to leftist views. But this did not happen.

Like other speakers, he pointed out that no one at the meeting opposed the continuation of the all-European process. Of special significance, Genscher said, are the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The January 8, 1985 Soviet-American agreement set forth far-reaching objectives of the talks, which enjoy our absolute support.

The Helsinki conference ten years ago laid the groundwork for the policy of detente and the further development of peaceful cooperation in Europe, said Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Czechoslovakia maintained from the very beginning that the all-European process may positively develop only on the condition that all participating states fully observe the Final Act.

Not all hopes materialized, however. Not all sides displayed necessary political will. This is evidenced, the minister said, by the desire to upset the existing strategic situation in the world, the plans to prepare "star wars," political functions that encourage revenge-seeking and doubt the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences on the post-war settlement in Europe.

The opponents failed, however, either to discredit, or dismiss the experience of detente and the development of relations in Europe on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The course of events could change drastically, in our view, the speaker went on, should, primarily, the Soviet-American talks in Geneva reach tangible progress. In this connection, we highly value the USSR's constructive approach and proposals, especially the new major initiative advanced on the eve of the meeting by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. We welcome and wholly back the USSR's decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and urge the United States and other nuclear powers to give a positive response to the important initiative.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe highly assessed the significance of the Final Act, but made an attempt, in contrast with many other speakers, to highlight excessively the human rights issue, although he did not say that millions of British jobless could have exercised the right to work, the right to a secure future.

On the USSR's unilateral moratorium on any nuclear blasts, the British representative said that Western countries would thoroughly study it. At the same time, he tried to belittle the significance and political importance of the new Soviet initiative.

The meeting was addressed by representatives of San Marino, the Vatican, Belgium, Portugal, Malta, Sweden, Cyprus, Italy and Spain. The minister's meeting is continuing.

At the same time, the objective reality is that strategic stability can be safeguarded only if there is a total ban on space offensive arms and large-scale ABM systems, including space antimissile systems. A ban accompanied by stringent limitations on and deep reductions in nuclear arms. This reality formed the basis for the elaboration of the ABM treaty and constitutes the foundation of the entire strategic arms limitation process. It is an abiding reality, irrespective of the technical level that weapons development has reached. If the ABM treaty were to be undermined for some reason, this foundation would also disappear. Erosion of the ABM treaty and especially attempts to jeopardize its very existence are therefore inadmissible.

The American side's position on space questions is overtly at variance with the task of preventing an arms race in space and continues to play the role of a dense wall obstructing the path to reaching an accord.

III.

On the problem of STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS, the Soviet side has sought, as a package and an interconnected whole with the solution of the problem of preventing an arms race in space, to reach an accord on the radical reduction of strategic means, ICBM's, SLBM's, and heavy bombers, with a simultaneous renunciation by the sides of programs for the development and deployment of new forms and types of strategic arms or the stringent limitation of such programs. The reductions should apply to both the delivery vehicles and the total number of nuclear charges carried on them. The total renunciation of such new and dangerous types of strategic offensive arms as long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes is also proposed.

When advocating during the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks, the reduction of strategic offensive arms by one-fourth, the Soviet side expressed a readiness to go even further; to carry out more radical reductions of the sides' strategic nuclear arsenals. Here, of course, consideration would also have to be given as to how the question of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe would be resolved since the U.S. medium-range arms being sited within range of USSR territory are in practice of strategic significance for the USSR.

Implementation of the Soviet proposals would make it possible to erect a reliable barrier against the arms race on earth. Strategic stability throughout the world would be substantially strengthened. A great contribution would be made to the cause of eliminating nuclear weapons completely and everywhere.

In this area of the talks the U.S. side has essentially confined itself to mere declarations of its desire for the reduction of strategic arms. But in practice, it has steered a line aimed at achieving precisely the reverse, the legalization of the buildup of such arms, primarily in those areas where Washington hopes to secure advantages for itself. If there has been any talk about reductions it has only been in the context of those arms, primarily ICBM's, and chiefly Soviet, which form the foundation of the USSR's strategic potential.

Thus, when reproducing its 2-year-old proposal for the number of nuclear charges on ballistic missiles (ICBM's and SLBM's) to be limited to 5,000, the U.S. side was advocating solutions for strategic bomber nuclear charges and long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes where, after the proposed "reduction" the number of nuclear charges on strategic offensive arms could be at least three times the proposed 5,000 level and even exceed the current total. Is this a reduction?

When discussing the questions of strategic offensive means, the U.S. side pretended they were not interconnected with the problem of space arms.

This does not display a desire to seek a mutually acceptable solution. For limitations and especially substantial reductions of nuclear arsenals are inconceivable under the conditions of an arms race in space. On the contrary, a space offensive arms race will only spur on the arms race in all fields.

It is clear that the U.S. side's position on strategic offensive arms does not offer an opportunity for progress in this area of the talks either.

IV

In the area of MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR MEANS in Europe, the Soviet side put forward a broad program of actions aimed at achieving an honest, fair solution to the problem. In order to immediately halt the race in such arms on the European Continent, the USSR advocated the establishment here of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles about which it would be ready to reach agreement both in the context of a general moratorium on nuclear and space weapons, and also on a separate basis.

The USSR backed up its proposal with a unilateral action of tremendous political significance by halting, as of last April, the deployment of medium-range missiles and by halting the buildup of other retaliatory measures in Europe.

Viewing the moratorium merely as a bridge to the reduction of medium-range nuclear means in Europe, the Soviet side put forward specific proposals regarding such reductions.

The main idea of the Soviet approach is that, as a result of reductions in Europe, a strict balance would be established and maintained between the USSR and NATO in terms of medium-range nuclear means at a radically lower level.

With regard to missiles, a solution is proposed whereby the United States would withdraw its Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles from Europe and the USSR would reduce its medium-range missiles in the European zone to a level equivalent, when warheads are counted, to the corresponding nuclear armaments of Britain and France, NATO allies of the United States. This would give the Soviet Union the opportunity to also revoke other measures which were taken in response to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe. As a result, the USSR would not have a single warhead more on medium-range missiles in Europe than those in the NATO countries' corresponding nuclear arsenal deployed against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. The confrontation between the USSR and the United States in Europe in this form of armaments would be reduced to the lowest of all possible levels, zero.

The Soviet side also advocated the reduction of medium-range aviation means; the establishment and maintenance of an agreed equal level in terms of this category of launcher-aircraft in Europe on the NATO side and on the USSR side.

In seeking to move the talks forward, the Soviet Union confirmed, on the eve of their second round, its readiness, in the event of agreement on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and the entry into force of such an agreement, to suspend the deployment of SS-20 missiles in eastern regions of the USSR on the understanding that substantial changes in the strategic situation in the Asian region would not occur. The USSR's readiness for an even more radical solution, totally ridding Europe of both medium-range, and also tactical nuclear weapons, was also confirmed.

It is now becoming increasingly obvious that the tactic of the U.S. side in this aspect of the talks is subordinated to only one thing, gaining the necessary time to complete the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. Only this can explain its refusal to enter into a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and its attempts to drag into the light of day its old, one-sided proposals; that is, the "zero" and "interim" options which demonstrated, many years ago now, their total unsuitability for reaching a mutual acceptable solution.

The U.S. approach is permeated from start to finish by a gamble on acquiring one-sided advantages. This also finds expression in the reluctance to include the nuclear armaments of Britain and France without which there cannot even be talk of any sort of balance of forces in the area of medium-range nuclear means in Europe. The U.S. side would like, essentially, all of its medium-range aviation in the European zone, including carrier-based aircraft, to remain outside the scope of the limitations.

Contrary to the letter and spirit of the SALT II treaty, the U.S. side is seeking to legitimatize the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe and it also lays claim to some sort of exclusive "right" on the part of the United States to deploy such missiles in other regions of the world from where they could reach targets in the USSR's territory. In other words, it is seeking not a lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation, but the legalization of channels for bypassing a possible accord; to the benefit of NATO and to the detriment of the USSR and its allies.

Having become ossified in this totally unconstructive approach, the U.S. side has literally not taken a single step in a positive direction, clearly demonstrating that it is deeply indifferent to questions of nuclear security in Europe, and also that it is not seeking a reduction of medium-range means in this region.

V.

From all this it can be seen that the U.S. side has done absolutely nothing in any direction to ensure that headway could be made at the talks. While the Soviet side has made specific proposals and developed its position in a businesslike spirit, the U.S. side, without proposing anything constructive, has engaged only in creating obstacles in the path of serious work in Geneva. Washington's line on all salients of the talks is leading not to the curtailment but to the incitment of the arms race.

U.S. actions beyond the framework of the talks are also directed toward the arms race. While the Soviet Union is displaying restraint in developing its armaments, the United States is working flat out to create offensive space armaments and a large-scale ABM system with elements of space basing and is leading matters toward the undermining of the ABM treaty. Programs are being implemented for building up strategic armaments and creating ever new and increasingly dangerous forms and types of these armaments. Scorning the interest of the European peoples, the United States is continuing to expand the root of the nuclear threat in Europe in the form of its new medium-range first-strike missiles deployed in contravention of the SALT II treaty.

The United States already has to its credit a whole series of arms limitation and reduction talks which have been broken off or blocked and treaties and agreements in this field which have not been ratified. This circumstance cannot fail to make us think about where the United States is leading matters this time. The natural question arises: Doew Washington finally intend to embark in earnest on the fulfillment of the January accord, or does it want to maintain only a semblance of talks while having absolutely no need for positive results?

If that is the case, the U.S. Administration is taking on a grave responsibility. As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed, "if our partners at the Geneva talks continue their line toward delaying tactics at the delegations' sessions, avoiding a solution to the questions for which they have gathered and using the time to force through their own military programs, in space, on earth, and at sea, then, of course, we will have to reassess the whole situation."

Of course, the United States' plans for achieving strategic superiority over the socialist countries and dictating its will to them are destined not to be realized. The Soviet Union and its allies will not allow it. But the problems now facing mankind cannot be resolved on the paths of the arms race.

We must not forget that in Geneva questions are being discussed on whose solutions the fate of the world literally depends. Turning them into objects of political gamesmanship and trying to subordinate their examination to selfish, egotistical considerations is intolerable. The peoples' interests require something else: joint measures aimed at the immediate cessation of the nuclear arms race, a radical reduction of these arms, and the prevention of space's involvement in the arms race and its transformation into an area of military rivalry.

The Soviet side is ready, and it confirms this by its specific actions at the talks and outside them, to agree on such measures. But to reach an accord it is essential that the U.S. side make fundamental amendments to its position and bring it into line with the goals and tasks set forth in the 8 January 1985 joint Soviet-U.S. statement. The future of the Geneva talks depends on it.

MORATORIUM, FINAL ACT OPEN AVENUES TO PEACE

PM311551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Peace for Europe and the Whole World"]

[Text] Protect the world against the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, that is the main thrust of the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the international arena. Our country consistently and persistently implements socialism's Leninist foreign policy principles, creatively developing them in relation to present-day conditions.

The new Soviet initiative put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is convincing evidence of the USSR's love of peace. "In a desire to promote the ending of the dangerous competition in the buildup of nuclear arsenals and wishing to set a good example, the Soviet Union has adopted a decision to unilaterally end any nuclear explosions as of 6 August this year," the document says. It calls on the U.S. government to end its nuclear explosions from the same date, which is marked throughout the world as the day of the Hiroshima tragedy. If the United States refrains from conducting nuclear explosions, the Soviet moratorium, which is imposed through 1 January 1986, will continue to operate beyond that date.

The Soviet initiative is aimed at strengthening strategic stability and peace on earth. The measure being adopted by us, if it were to become mutual and if it were observed not only by the USSR, but also by the United States, would be of truly historic significance, barring the way to a further nuclear arms race. After all, it is in the process of nuclear weapon tests that new, even more dangerous forms and types of weapons of mass destruction are developed and perfected. A reciprocal moratorium by the USSR and the United States on nuclear explosions would also serve as a good example for the other nuclear states.

The new Soviet initiative fits in with our country's general approach to disarmament problems. This is also shown by the Soviet Union's earlier unilateral measures, such as the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons which has been in force since 1982; the imposition in 1983 of a moratorium on putting antisatellite weapons into space; and the temporary moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe announced last April.

The United States has not responded with a reciprocal action to any of the Soviet proposals. Moreover Washington, through the NATO military bloc, is whipping up the arms race. The siting of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe continues. The components of the U.S. strategic offensive nuclear potential are being built up. NATO is implementing a program for the creation of ultramodern conventional arms whose destructive capacities approach those of nuclear weapons. New types of chemical weapons are being developed across the ocean. The U.S. Administration stubbornly seeks the implementation of its plans for "star wars" preparations, trying to involve its allies too.

These actions and plans are in flagrant contradiction to the bilateral Soviet-American treaties and multilateral international agreements concluded earlier. Among the latter, the CSCE Final Act has a special place. Today is the 10th anniversary of its signing in Helsinki. The all-European conference, which was convened on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, was a major event in postwar history. The chief significance of this conference was that it put the events of World War II behind and laid down the principles upon which relations between its participants, 33 European countries, the United States, and Canada, should be built.

The Final Act maps out the path to a reliable, comprehensive system of European and international security, a path which lies through military detente and disarmament. It prescribes that all the problems which arise in relations between the states which took part in the conference be resolved through partnership in the area of security, and not through confrontation. At the same time the Final Act opened up prospects for interstate cooperation in the political, economic, and humanitarian spheres.

The Helsinki Final Act is a single document. All of its provisions must be observed in their totality by the participating states. They are enshrined in the USSR Constitution in that way. It is in vain that the apologists of the notorious "Western democracy" and other politicians attempt to isolate individual provisions from the document's general context; as they try to do with the question of human rights, turning it upside down, moreover. The socialist countries, which adhere strictly to the spirit and the letter of all the Final Act provisions, have nothing to reproach themselves within this area. It is they who have the right to make justified complaints against the capitalist West for depriving millions of people of their elementary rights, beginning with the right to labor, housing, and racial and national equality. Inherent in the militarist policy of Washington and its closest allies is a sinister threat to man's most important right, the right to life.

Despite the serious exacerbation of the international situation caused by U.S. actions, the Helsinki Final Act has not lost its significance 10 years after it was signed. The detente process which it reflects has not died; much of it has stood firm and firmly taken root in the practice of international relations. The confirmation of this is the feeling strengthening in Europe and far beyond its bounds in favor of the constructive continuation of what was enshrined and mapped out in Helsinki.

As for the Soviet Union, it believes that the revival of the detente process should not mean simply a return to what was achieved 10 years ago. We seek much more.

For us, detente itself is not the final goal, only a necessary but transitional stage between a world packed with weapons and a reliable, all-embracing system of international security. The new Soviet initiative on imposing a moratorium on nuclear explosions also serves this end.

The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is unanimously supported by our people, whose every aspiration is associated with peaceful, creative labor. This policy is meeting with increasing understanding and approval from the peace-loving international public. United, the peoples will ensure peace in Europe and throughout the world.

U.S. MORATORIUM 'CONCERN' DIVERTS PUBLIC ATTENTION

LD311722 Mowcow TASS in English 1659 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 31 TASS -- BY TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

Without bothering itself about studying in earnest the initiative of the Soviet Union which decided to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions as of August 6, Washington has hastily announced that the United States will not follow the Soviet example.

Instead, the U.S. administration actually suggested that nuclear weapon tests be legalized for an indefinite period since, allegedly, much remains to be done in verifying compliance with arms control accords.

The least that can be said about the U.S. administration's pronouncements about its "concern" over the problems of verifying the observance of a moratorium on nuclear blasts is that they smack of hypocrisy.

It is the United States which unilaterally foiled late in 1980 the agreed-upon accord between the USSR, the United States and Britain on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests. Leading U.S. experts admit that the tripartite agreement evisaged, specifically, several additional effective verification measures.

The Soviet Union's decision to establish a moratorium on nuclear blasts simplifies the verification problem since the point at issue is the termination of both testing of nuclear weapons and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. There is thus no need for verification procedures according to different designations of the blasts.

It must be mentioned that Washington in now undertaking attempts to belittle the significance of any accord on a comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions. As is known, having signed the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, the United States pledged to strive for the prohibition of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for ever.

At present, explains White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes, the United States is prepared to consider only limiting nuclear weapon tests, which plays, according to him, a modest role. One is puzzled in this connection by another statement by Speakes who asserted that the U.S. attitude towards a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban treaty remains unchanged.

According to the NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, which quotes administration officials, the continuation of underground nuclear explosions is of great importance for the United States in two key areas of current research -- for developing a laser, intended for use in "star wars," and for finding ways to wage a protracted nuclear war.

Washington's "concern" over moratorium observance verification is a strategem designed to divert world public attention from the U.S. intentions to build up nuclear armaments, with nuclear weapon testing being an integral part of this policy

U.S. RESPONSE TO MORATORIUM OFFER UNSATISFACTORY

LD311500 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 31 Jul 85

["Apropos of One Briefing" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, July 31 TASS -- Reporting in detail the text of the statement made by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, M.S. Gorbachev, about the Soviet Union's decision to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions, American mass media bring into the fore the words of the Soviet leader to the effect that the USSR expects the United States to respond positively to that initiative and stop its nuclear explosions. The press and television underline that, although the Soviet Union introduced the unilateral moratorim till January 1, 1986, it will remain in effect as long as the United States, on its part, refrains from conducting nuclear tests.

American observers note that a moratorium by both countries would be a good example for other states possessing nuclear weapons. On the whole, the press notes that the new major decision of the Soviet leadership confirms yet another time the dynamism of the foreign policy of the USSR, and Moscow's initiative in actions aimed at terminating the nuclear arms race. In taking note of that, many mass media ask the question: Why doesn't the United States agree to the Soviet proposal? A high-ranking administration official tried to provide an answer at a special briefing where he made an unconvincing statement to the effect that the Soviet initiative was aimed at freezing "Soviet superiority". Answering the question concerning the U.S. response to the Soviet proposal on joining the moratorium, the administration spokesman said that the testing would go on.

Local observers regard his statement to be the public reaction of the White House to the Soviet proposal.

The briefing of the high ranking administration official convincingly demonstrated that the American proposal to invite Soviet observers to underground nuclear tests in Nevada state was made in essence with the aim of distracting attention from the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union. Asked by newsmen why that "initiative" of the Washington administration precisely coincided in time with the USSR's proposal on a moratorium, the official actually had to admit that by taking that move the United States wanted to forestall the Soviet statement. Trying to wriggle out of the difficult situation where he had been led by newsmen's questions the person conducting the briefing cynically tried to picture it as a mere coincidence and nothing more.

But the fact that the U.S. Administration, informed beforehand about that major move of the Soviet Union's, decided to react to it that way in a bid to neutralize its impact on American and world public opinion, speaks for itself.

Newsmen remained clearly unsatisfied with the explanations provided by the administration official and asked him why instead of saying a flat "no" to the Soviet Union the United States should not propose, on its part, to accompany a mutual moratorium with control and on-site verification which are advocated by the White House. The person conducting the briefing found nothing better than to say that U.S. consent to a moratorium would mean the cessation of nuclear testing -- and that was something the United States was not ready for at present.

American reaction to the Soviet initiative demonstrates two important points. First, despite the White House's hasty efforts to counter it with its own "initiative" on inviting Soviet observers to the testing of U.S. nuclear weapons, they are incompatible in significance.

It should be noted that, as the White House official spokesman, L. Speakes, explained, the U.S. proposal means a single invitation, and at the same time the U.S. side reserves the right to decide and has not decided yet at which test exactly Soviet observers could be present. Secondly, the Soviet and American proposals are not compatible in essence, since the realization of the American one would in effect mean the recognition of the legitimacy of the conduct of nuclear weapon tests by the United States in the future as well -- and that is precisely what the Soviet proposal is directed against. This is the substance of the new American propaganda "initiative".

Despite attempts to neutralize the appraisal by the public of the Soviet proposal to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions, it remains in the focus of attention of political and public quarters in the United States. And they wait for the U.S. administration to provide an answer in substance, and not to engage in a word-juggling act.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL OFFICIALS WELCOME MORATORIUM

Representatives, Ex-Admiral

LD310849 MOSCOW TASS in English 0817 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 31 TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions starting from August 6, 1985 announced by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, M.S. Gorbachev, makes it possible to put an end to nuclear weapon testing and stop the arms race, said Edward Markey, a member of the House of Representatives (Dem. -- Mass.) of the U.S. Congress. Speaking at a news conference in Congress, he stressed the importance and timeliness of that move at the time when huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons have been built up on earth. He urged the Reagan administration to examine seriously the issue of joining the moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union.

Patricia Schroeder, a member of the House of Representatives (Dem. -- Col.), said that the initiative announced by the Soviet leader made it possible to strengthen peace. She pointed to the need of resuming talks with a view to signing an international comprehensive test ban treaty, stressing that it would become a major step along the road toward agreement on the reduction of nuclear arsenals and would be helpful in terminating the lethally dangerous arms race.

The initiative put forth by the Soviet leader, said Gene LaRocque, rear admiral, USN (retired), director of the Center for Defense Information, was an opportunity to prevent nuclear war. Everyone stands to gain from accepting the USSR's proposal aimed at terminating the nuclear arms race.

Democratic Minority Leader

LD301011 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to stop unilaterally any nuclear blasts starting from August six this year, announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, is viewed by realistically-minded American legislators as a positive and major step towards reducing the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, stressed prominent American politician, Deputy Leader of the Senate Democratic Minority Alan Cranston (Democrat, California), made a good proposal which should be accepted by the United States. The issue of preventing nuclear war is very serious, the senator observed.

SDI CLAIMS OF 'PURE' RESEARCH EXPOSED AS FALSE

LD301126 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 30 Jul 85

["'Pure' Science or 'Manhattan 2'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- "The U.S. Administration maintains that the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is merely a program of research. But the only 'pure' thing about all this talk is its purely deceptive nature". This is said in a pamphlet "'Star Wars': The Delusions and the Dangers", brought out by the Military Publishing House and the Progress publishers in Moscow.

The authors of the pamphlet recall that "in its time, the Manhattan atomic bomb project, too, started out as a research program. And everybody knows its effect for the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Ever since then the world has lived in the shadow of a nuclear threat. The 'star wars' program will bring mankind new and still greater dangers. It has got to be banned, therefore, banned completely, not excluding research, before it is too late."

The lie about the 'star wars' program being a purely theoretical exercise is easily refuted if we recall the unpresendentedlylarge appropriations for this research, which stand at 60 billion dollars in the ten years of 1984-1993.

It is all too clear that the project is not at all an "innocent" academic study, but a most important and crucial stage in the development of space strike weapons, the pamphlet says.

Its authors call in question the U.S. Administration's assurances that after completing research the U.S.A. may recounce deployment of a 'nation-wide' ABM system with space-based elements.

The pamphlet recalls Washington's categorical demand that its NATO allies and Japan contribute financially and technically to the realization of the 'star wars' plan. Every possible ploy is used to exert pressure on them blackmail with 'Soviet military superiority'; concealment of the true aims of the 'star wars' program; Washington's contacting FRG, British, Italian and French firms directly, by passing the governments of the respective countries, to win their cooperation; and speculation on promises to share the latest technology with its allies.

"It will be a fatal mistake in terms of mankind's vital interests if outer space is allowed to become the arena of an arms race. Those who do not want this to happen must not put up with anything that is designed to further the development of space strike weapons. Participation in such work is tantamount to complicity in the new crime that the U.S. militarists are about to commit against the nations", stress the authors of the pamphlet.

CORRECTION TO 'VREMYA' NEWSCAST ON MORATORIUM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "U.S. Response to Gorbachev Initiative Questioned," published in the 31 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA1, third paragraph, line nine: ...United States' actions. This chance is not to be missed. It is a... (rewording, correcting translation to read "this chance is not to be missed")

SHEVARDNADZE HELSINKI TALKS WITH SHULTZ, OTHERS

Talks With Shultz

LD311854 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 31 TASS -- The USSR's Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today held a conversation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The sides had a thorough exchange of views on issues of Soviet-American relations and topical international problems. The discussion was first of all concerned with the forthcoming meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The Soviet side stressed the need for practical steps towards a turn for the better in Soviet-American relations, improving the international situation on the whole. Correspondingly, the efforts by the sides, the preparations for the summit meeting should be focused primarily on security issues, concentrated on the search for effective solutions to the problems connected with the reduction and ultimately elimination of the nuclear threat. Of priority significance in this connection is prevention of an arms race in outer space and putting an end to it on earth.

Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out the incompatibility with that task of actions leading to heightening tensions, increasing the level of military confrontation, spreading military rivalries to new fields, and also inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It was pointed out that at this crucial juncture a manifestation of maximum restraint in the field of security and in international relations in general is necessary.

The Soviet side stressed the exceptional significance of the USSR's new initiative -- the decision to impose a moratorium on nuclear blasts, which would remain in force also after January 1, 1986, provided the USA also refrains from conducting nuclear blasts.

It was stated that, in the opinion of the Soviet leadership, the forthcoming summit meeting and the preparations for it can and must, given the reciprocal readiness of the American side for this, give an impulse to the development of relations between the USSR and the United States on the basis of equality, non-interference and mutual account of each other's lawful interests.

The big importance of the meeting of the leaders of the two countries and the need of constructive preparations for it was also stressed from the American side. At the same time it did not follow from the remarks of the secretary of state on a number of questions that the American side is correcting in a due way its policy and its concrete positions, especially in what concerns the removal of obstacles standing in the way of the limitation and reduction of armaments and a genuine normalisation of the situation in the world.

On the whole the discussion was described by both sides as useful, frank and necessary. It was agreed that the exchange of views shall be continued through diplomatic channels and at the meeting of the ministers during the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Lomeyko: Talks 'Positive'

LD311616 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The Soviet delegation participating in the CSCE conference is at present holding a press conference at the Finlandia Hall, and we have something new to report from there. Over to Jaaklo Lensu:

[Lensu] Valdimir Lomeyko continues his press conference in the crossfire of the cameras, and he has, among other things, had to reply to the question on what his view is about the temperature now prevailing in U.S.-Soviet relations. Lomeyko's personal view of the results of the foreign ministers' meeting was very positive, and he believes that it has also promoted the preparation of the forthcoming summit meeting between party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan. To a question concerning the agenda of the meeting, Lomeyko replied that the agenda has not yet been drawn up, but that it has been possible to agree on central issues which will be discussed at this meeting. (And now) it is up to the diplomats to continue preparing the agenda.

Not very many questions have been put yet, because interpreting them takes a long time. I shall therefore finish now; there is nothing new to report from Finlandia Hall.

Talks With France's Dumas

LD311331 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, July 31 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze had a conversation today with the French Minister of External Affairs Roland Dumas.

Special attention was paid to questions connected with the forthcoming visit to France by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Both sides proceed from the premise that this visit is called upon to impart a new impulse to the development of Soviet-French relations in the political and other fields, enhance the growth of understanding between the USSR and France on the main international problems.

Eduard Shevardnadze stressed the importance of the Soviet decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, noting that it serves as a good example for the United States and other countries possessing nuclear arms.

Views were also exchanged on questions related to the work of the meeting in Helsinki of representatives of countries that took part in the European conference on security and cooperation. The sides expressed their intention further to press for strengthening the mainstays of European peace, for preserving and consolidating all the positive that had been brought by the policy of detente.

AFP: Dumas Talks 'Frank'

AU310949 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, July 31 (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas today had a "very frank" one-hour talk on "all problems" with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the Soviet Embassy here.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SPEAK AT CSCE MEETING

Poland's Olszowski Speech

LD311316 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, July 31 TASS — TASS correspondents Petr Konovalov and Aleksandro Gorbunov report:

Speaking at the meeting of representatives of 35 states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, now under way in Helsinki, the Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Olszowski has emphasised the great role of the Final Act in the life of the European continent and has noted that the Helsinki accords became possible only on the basis of the observance of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions.

Serious European problems, particularly those of peace and security, can be resolved only through multilateral international negotiations, said the minister. Peace, security and cooperation in Europe should be based on unquestionable recognition and observance of the existing political and territorial realities. To speak of the desire for constructive cooperation in the continent and at the same to try to undermine the existing set-up here means to build an edifice and to simultaneously wreck its foundation.

Stefan Olszowski denounced the attempts to distort the essence of the provisions of the Final Act with a view of staging an ideological crusade, interference in internal affairs of other states. Particularly false are the instructions and laudations expressed by the United States which, on the one hand, makes calls for defending human rights and, on the other hand, supports the most brutal dictatorships, imposes sanctions and openly proclaims the doctrine of interference in other states' internal affairs. Poland and other socialist countries reaffirm their allegiance to the principles and provisions of the Final Act.

The Helsinki accords have withstood the test of time, said Stefan Olszowski. The worsening of the situation in the continent was caused above all by attempts to undermine the foundations of European security just as [attempts to undermine] the balance of forces, the respect for existing realities and many-sided cooperation. In these conditions the Warsaw Treaty member states decided to prolong the term of the treaty.

The foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic welcomed the new Soviet initiative on the Soviet Union's unilateral introduction of a moratorium on any nuclear explosions. The adoption of such obligations by the United States and other nuclear powers would pave the way to full termination of nuclear explosions, he said.

FRG, CSSR, UK Ministers Speak

LD311912 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 31 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Gorbunov and Petr Konovalov.

The Helsinki Final Act has been described as a realistic and balanced document by Deputy Federal Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Canada, SFRY Ministers Speak

LD311403 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, July 31 TASS -- By TASS correspondents Aleksandr Gorbunov and Petr Konovalov.

Most countries welcomed the Final Act with hope and realism as a balanced result of compromises, Canada's Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark told a meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, here today.

The document, signed by all the states, gave them an opportunity to contribute to lessening East-West tensions. Canada remains committed to its pledges, the minister said. Despite the absence of tangible progress, the all-European process ensures and will ensure possibilities for dialogue. This should not be underestimated.

The current meeting in Helsinki should first of all consider how to implement consistently the principles, goals and cooperation programmes enshrined in the Final Act and which fully retain their topicality and significance today, said Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic.

At present, he said, there is no other way to ensure peace and develop cooperation but by fully observing the principles endorsed in the document. It is only through cooperation in broad and yet untapped areas, to which the Final Act orients us, that it is possible to pave the way for genuine peace and security. Placing too much emphasis on individual provisions of the document to meet the current interests of this or that state is leading only towards confrontation.

TASS NOTES FINAL DAY OF CSCE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD010731 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 TASS -- Today is the final day of the meeting of representatives of 35 countries to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Addressing the meeting, a majority of delegates take note of major importance of the Helsinki document as an important factor in international relations which recorded the political and territorial results of the Second World War and charted ways for overcoming confrontation, maintaining beneficial cooperation and promoting understanding. It is stressed that the commemorative meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the CSCE, is called upon to serve the interests of preserving and promoting the process of detente and cooperation in Europe.

No Final Communique Planned

LD311644 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The tenth anniversary jubilee conference of the CSCE will not issue a joint final communique. This was confirmed by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. In talks conducted in connection with the meeting it became clear that mutual agreement on the final communique cannot be achieved and so Finland regards its proposal as having fallen through.

According to Minister Vayrynen, some of the CSCE countries took a negative stance in principle to issuing a joint communique, but the Finnish proposal for a concise final communique did not satisfy all participants, even in terms of its substance. Vayrynen did not wish to comment in more detail on the reasons leading to the collapse of the final communique. As far as is known, one significant reason is, however, that the leading Western countries rejected the section in the proposal dealing with human rights.

IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEW CSCE ANNIVERSARY

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM301353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Charter of Peace in Europe"]

[Text] This historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened 10 years ago in Helsinki in the white marble Finlandia Palace submerged in the greenery of Hesperia park. Its work was crowned by the signing of the Final Act, endorsed by representatives of 33 European countries and the United States and Canada. It was a truly major event of postwar history.

If you try to formulate briefly the thrust of the "Green Paper," as the Final Act is called for the color of its cover, with its Russian copy containing 104 typed pages and 30,000 words, it is as follows: The conference on the one hand drew a line under World War II, and on the other laid down the principles on which relations can and must be built in the long term between the states whose flags fluttered 10 years ago in front of the Finlandia Palace under Finland's blue sky.

These principles of the Final Act, immediately after it was signed, were dubbed by the Europeans and indeed all people of the world who were imbued with optimism "the 10 behests of peace and security." They became an organic part of the USSR Constitution -- chapter 4, article 29.

The central question of the postwar structure in Europe -- and it is the common home of the continent's peoples -- is the question of borders. The Helsinki Final Act solemnly and at the same time unequivocally enshrined the principle of the inviolability of the borders formed in Europe after the defeat of Hitler's Germany. The inviolability of borders is a fundamental condition of peace in Europe, which during the 20th century has been the epicenter and arena of two bloody world carnages that have taken the lives of tens of millions of people. The importance of the principle of the inviolability of borders is abiding and topical. This can be felt particularly today, when the West German reaction is again hoisting the black banner of revenge, when U.S. and FRG ruling circles are trying to "replay" the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

The year 1985 is the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. The simple coincidence in time develops, if you think seriously about these two milestones, into a dialectical symbolism. It gives the key to an understanding of why the European peoples have succeeded in entering their fifth decade of peaceful life. Ridiculing the latest plan for an "eternal peace" in Europe, Voltaire once sarcastically dubbed it "the purest chimera, as unacceptable to sovereigns as it is to elephants and rhinoceroses." The building of the edifice of European security is no longer a chimera but a feasible aim. The path to it is indicated in the Final Act.

This outstanding document is the result of collective experience and collective labor and is a unique blueprint for a new Europe without wars or arms, the Europe of which its great minds and ordinary people have dreamed.

Now, as 10 years ago, we are rightly proud that it was the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which acted as the initiators of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This is another very graphic reflection and confirmation of their principled foreign policy course toward peace and disarmament, cooperation, and detente.

The all-European conference was brought into being by the powerful flow of detente. And in turn it has lent it powerful impetus for further development, opening a new chapter in the history of long-suffering Europe. The Helsinki Final Act showed that detente can and must be filled with specific material content. It is the materialization of detente, whose cornerstone is military detente, which is the reliable basis for an all-embracing system of European and international security. And the linchpin of military detente is disarmament. It is not for nothing that the Final Act obliges the states which signed it to seek effective measures aimed at reducing military confrontation and promoting detente.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries sacredly observe this behest of the Final Act. It was precisely to develop and implement it that they put forward the impressive program of military detente for Europe. It includes the continent's total liberation from nuclear armaments, both medium-range and tactical, its liberation from chemical weapons, the reduction of the military expenditure of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, the conclusion between them of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, and some other initiatives.

But Washington and its West European NATO allies are blocking all these proposals. This reflects a process alien to detente, the impetus for which was provided by the U.S. foreign policy course in the late seventies and early eighties. The sabotage of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and the sabotage of the Stockholm conference -- on a package of political and military confidence-building measures -- are of the same nature. With Washington's proclamation of the "star wars" program, that is the creation of offensive space armaments, the shadow of the danger of war looming over Europe became even denser. The transatlantic space pirates are "magnanimously" suggesting to West Europe that it become a subcontractor to its potential grave-diggers! The futility of the first two rounds of the Geneva talks shows that the United States is oriented not toward nuclear disarmament and the demilitarization of space but toward the unrestrained arms race where both liberally and figuratively the sky's the limit.

It is perfectly obvous that this course is undermining the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and is a flagrant violation of them. But despite the grave harm which Washington and NATO have caused to the detente process, they have not succeeded in halting it; the process is continuing. Nor could it be otherwise. The ideas of detente have taken too deep a root in European soil. Europe has paid too high a price for an awareness of their vital necessity and urgency. But the resurrection of the detente process does not mean a mechanical return to what was achieved in the seventies. Time does not stand still; it is advancing irrepressibley. That is why we must seek far more. From this imposing historical perspective detente is not the final aim but only a transitional, albeit necessary, stage from a world bowed down under the bruden of the arms race to a world without wars and weapons, from a world of confrontation to a world of cooperation, to a reliable and all-encompassing system of international security including Europe, of course.

That is the only way to guarantee the primary, most important human right — the right to life.

The 10 years which have elapsed since the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have been filled to the limit with events of a varied nature. Some events have helped the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, while others have led to its emasculation and undermining. The experience of this decade has shown that the former accords with the vital interests of the peoples of East and West Europe while the latter are grossly at variance with these interests. Celebrating the 10th anniversary of the European charter of peace, the Soviet Union again appeals to all states of Europe, to all states which signed the "green paper," to rise above their differences and to become partners in the sphere of security, in the struggle against the mortal threat to our common home -- the danger of nuclear annihilation looming over all mankind.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM311056 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[N. Severov article: "Reason Must Prevail; On the 10th Anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe"]

[Excerpts] On 1 August 1985 it will be 10 years since the day when the heads of state and government of 33 European countries, the United States, and Canada assembled in Helsinki and signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This conference, convened on the socialist countries' initiative, was a most important event without precedent in the history of international relations. It summed up the collective political result of World War II, recognized the territorial and political realities in Europe, and opened up new potential for strengthening peace and the peoples' security and for deepening detente.

Immediately following the signing of the Final Act, the enemies of detente -- the forces of reaction, militarism, and revanchism -- launched active subversive work in an attempt to distort and emasculate the contents of this historic document. In the late seventies aggressive U.S. and NATO circles launched an offensive against detente, cranked up the arms race still further, and embarked on the path of reviving the "cold war." They set their sights on undermining the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and on achieving military superiority in order to dictate their terms from a position of strength and interfere in the affairs of other sovereign states.

The 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act is being celebrated in a complex international situation which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of the forces of imperialism. The United States is building up all types of offensive arms at an accelerated pace, deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles, and creating plans for the militarization of space. Revanchist forces are trying to question the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and the territorial and political realities that have prevailed in Europe since World War II. Washington is refusing to abandon the "crusade" it has announced against socialism, which exacerbates international tension still further, increases the threat of war, and runs counter to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords.

However, the interests of the peoples of Europe and the entire world persistently demand that detente be revived and that further progress be made toward a reliable system of international law, order and security. Europe must return to the path indicated by the Final Act of the All-European Conference. The strict observance and implementation of all the principles and provisions of this document is the current imperative and the cornerstone of the detente policy.

This is what the Soviet Union and all the European socialist countries firmly, resolutely, and consistently advocate. They are making active efforts aimed at curbing the arms race -- above all the nuclear arms race -- and at consolidating the foundations of peace in Europe and worldwide and are striving to develop extensive mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems. The USSR has put forward and upholds specific just and realistic proposals on a wide range of international problems. These proposals include the adoption of a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons by all the nuclear powers, the mutual renunciation of the use of military force, the freezing and reduction of nuclear arsenals, the ending of all nuclear weapons tests, and the prevention of the militarization of space.

The Soviet Union advocates a Europe free from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons and chemical arms. It actively supports the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European continent, including northern Europe and the Balkans.

The socialist countries are acting constructively at the Stockholm Conference in Europe, striving to reach substantive accords on complementary confidence- and security-building measures of a political, international, legal, and military-technical nature.

All the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are imbued with concern to strengthen peace and European and international security. They are fully in line with the Helsinki Final Act and are convincing testimony to its vitality and topicality even now, 10 years after its signing. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries meet with ardent approval worldwide and are supported by the peoples of all countries.

In order to improve the situation in Europe and the world as a whole, it is necessary for the United States and its NATO allies to react positively to the Soviet proposals aimed at removing the nuclear threat, preventing the militarization of space, and strengthening mutual trust and equal cooperation among all states.

However, the U.S. and NATO attitude toward the socialist countries' proposals is unconstructive. The position adopted by the United States at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and by its closest allies at the Vienna talks and the Stockholm Conference does not promote the settlement of urgent international questions of vitally great importance for the peoples of Europe and the other continents.

Under conditions where imperialist U.S. circles and their partners in the aggressive NATO bloc are continuing to build up the arms race and are stirring up international tension, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries are forced to show constant concern for strengthening their own defense capability. The armed forces of the states of the Warsaw Pact, which recently celebrated their 30th anniversary, reliably protect the peaceful labor of the peoples of the socialist countries.

The meeting of top party and state figures from the Warsaw Pact countries in Warsaw this April, at which the protocol on extending the term of the Warsaw Pact was signed, showed that the socialist countries will continue to strengthen their defensive alliance and at the same time, redouble their efforts in the struggle to curb the arms race, to ensure disarmament, and to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union and all the socialist countries have the firm political will to secure peace, end the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to space, and completely prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons. The fraternal countries favor a return to detente and the organization of normal and good-neighborly relations with all states, irrespective of their social systems.

Achieving positive shifts in international relations is a realistic matter, despite the complexity of the world situation. The danger of nuclear war can and must be removed from mankind. This requires active and vigorous efforts from all countries and peoples.

TASS REPORTS 2D, 3D DAY OF WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

Second Day Events

LD282225 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 28 TASS -- The second day of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students was keynoted by the slogan "For peace, the prevention of a nuclear war, for disarmament." Under this slogan a meeting was held in the Soviet capital which was attended by thousands of delegates and guests of the youth forum. Much attention in the program of the festival is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. A number of activities devoted to it were held in Moscow today. The delegations (those that wished to) took part in the construction of a monument of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). Mass meetings of the Soviet youth, of veterans of World War II, of veterans -- anti-fascists, of participants in the resistance movement were held in which delegates of the festival participated. Delegates and guests of the forum laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

A march of participants and guests of the festival along Moscow streets to "Dynamo" -- one of the biggest stadiums -- was the feature event devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great victory. A mammoth rally was held there. It was devoted to the struggle of young people for the preservation of peace, against the intrigues of imperialism, against the activization of neo-fascists.

Today's cultural program of the festival was also extensive. International studios began to work where young workers of art are exchanging their experience. International concert programs, as well as song, dance and folk ritual parties took place in the theatres and concert halls of Moscow. Within the framework of the sports program of the forum friendly matches in various sports games and an international festival peace race were held.

Third Day Activities

LD290528 Moscow TASS in English 0455 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 29 TASS -- Today is the third day of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, currently under way in Moscow. Twenty thousand young people from 150 countries are taking part.

The motto of today's events is "Youth and students for Anti-imperialist solidarity". Meetings of solidarity will be held in various parts of the Soviet capital with peoples of the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Asia.

The festival is taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Their victims will be commemorated today. A rally, "Tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki must never happen again", will take place today morning. Meetings will be held with those who survived the atomic blasts and with their children.

An anti-imperialist tribunal will open today. A free debate will be held during which young people will exchange views on all issues that worry them.

USSR, JAPAN, U.S. SIGN AIRLINE SAFETY PACT

PM311815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Official Announcement"]

[Text] In Tokyo delegations from the USSR, the United States, and Japan have completed discussion of the question of increasing the security of civil airliner flights along established routes in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. A corresponding final document has been signed as a result.

TASS CRITICIZES WICK, USIA COVERAGE OF FESTIVAL

LD311836 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jul 85

["Wick Goes Over the Top..." — TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul (TASS) — Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer, writes:

Western news agencies continue to peddle the statement made by Ch. Wick, director of USIA, in which he attacks the Soviet mass information media, including TASS. What is it that so displeased Mr Wick? It turns out that it is TASS material which says that the USIA is manipulating the American press, orienting it toward a deliberately tendentious coverage of the World Youth and Students Festival being held in Moscow that gave rise to this gentleman's displeasure and irritation. "This is misinformation -- raves Wick. No American individual can manipulate the press." Concerning the question of whether or not the American bourgeois press can be manipulated — we have already had the opportunity to single out some facts for Mr Wick. It is understood that an ordinary American is not up to such manipulation even if he wants to. But, let us say, the U.S. secretary of state manipulates the press quite actively, bombarding it with State Department findings, which twist the aims and character of the festival and give instruction from which "angle" to explain the event. Mr Wick's department is also engaged even more actively in the same activity. How else can one view Wick's recommendations, the essence of which is to keep quiet as much as possible about the youth forum, to belittle its importance and present it in a negative light.

Since, however, Wick's chief is trying to blame others, accusing TASS of misinformation, we shall refer to some facts. The term "misinformation" in Russian and in English alike means the same thing: malicious, deliberate, intentional distortions of facts. And is not the series of anti-festival broadcasts, which on Wick's instructions have been broadcast for several days now with the help of those "kept women" of the CIA, the Munich-based subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe", the most shameful distortion of the facts? These broadcasts are riddled with a lie: Their authors, literally vying with one another in inventing all kinds of fabrication, ramble on either about the mythical "persecution" of representatives of the young people in the USSR, or about the "enforced use" of Soviet young people in Afghanistan, or about nonexistent "violations" of the rights of Soviet young people, including the right to religious beliefs, or about the so-called discrimination against Soviet young people in the field of the arts, science, and culture, or about the discrimination against and enforced use for political purposes of the citizens of the developing countries studying in the Soviet Union. Such well-known anti-Sovietists like Bukovskiy, Voslenskiy and other servants of Wick's department have been drawn into preparing this rubbish in the office of commentators. Is not all this absolute misinformation, and what is more, organized by the USIA?

The Moscow festival is a broad democratic forum at which free discussion is going on any topic. There is broad discussion, for example, on the influence exerted upon the shaping of the aggressive foreign-political concepts of the United States and NATO by the powerful military-industrial complex of the United States — the "arms kings" who grow rich on preparations for wars on earth and "star wars", from which they draw millions of dollars of profits.

There is active debate on the question of ending, once and for all, racialism and racial discrimination, which is part and parcel of the notorious American way of life. Much is being said about the struggle of young people in the United States and other Western countries for such vital rights as the right to work and to education.

Why then do Mr Wick and his department remain silent about all this? Is it not because all these discussions — which are, I repeat, a real, and not a fictional, integral part of the Moscow festival -- simply "don't suit" the USIA, the aim of which is not to cover the youth forum objectively, but to slander it?

In short, Mr Wick's story just does not add up at all. It is he himself, and his department, that are trying, with a persistance worthy of better use, to misinform the public, and are shamelessly calling white black and vice versa, obviously forgetting that lies, even when rolled through all the official and unofficial channels of the USIA, remain lies and nothing else.

ZHOLKVER COMMENT ON U.S. REACTION TO MORATORIUM

LD312211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Aleksandr Zholkver Commentary]

[Text] There has been a torrent -- in the full sense of the word -- of response, caused by the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally halt any kind of nuclear explosions. Schaffer, chairman of the British Committee for the Defense of Peace, has called this decision a historic one.

Indeed, many prominent politicians and scientists are pointing out that a truly unique opportunity [Vozmozhnost] for the full and universal halt to atomic weapon testing is now opening up, and thereby to curb the most dangerous and very costly nuclear arms race. You see, if the United States followed the USSR's example and curbed its nuclear explosions, then our moratorium would also continue to operate after 1 January next year. And there are no doubts that a USSR-United States moratorium would also serve as a good example to other states which have atomic weapons at their disposal.

It is noteworthy that this is the very assessment that is being made of the situation that has now arisen in Japan, in a country that has experienced the horrors of atomic bombings on its territory. The mayor of Hiroshima who four decades ago became a victim of the first American atom bomb stated that the USSR's step inspires hopes for a halt to nuclear weapon testing by all countries and the subsequent liquidation of this means of mass destruction.

And so it is up to Washington. However, its first reaction is causing amazement, at the least. Hardly had the teletypes conveying Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's announcement lapsed into silence, than a representative of the Washington administration, not even having taken the trouble to seriously analyze a most important Soviet proposal, tried to reject and discredit it right there and then. He asserted that, supposedly, it is impossible to monitor a moratorium on nuclear explosions but specialists, including American ones, speak differently.

A leader of the American Center for Defense Information, retired Admiral Carroll, states bluntly that with the present level of technology for the discovery of nuclear explosions and even for determining their power by national means, there is no difficulty whatsoever. No the matter here clearly does not lie in technology but in politics.

The same Washington admits candidly that it would not like to pursue a halt to nuclear explosions because this, you see, is not in the interests of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES writes bluntly that the United States is interested in the continuation of nuclear tests both with the aim of developing weapons for star wars and for, I quote, searching for ways to wage a prolonged nuclear war. But this is a dangerous, I will say bluntly, a suicidal policy.

We will hope that in Washington too, political realism and a feeling of responsibility will gain the upper hand, and that the United States will respond positively to a most important peace initiative by our country, which would meet the aspirations and hopes of all peoples.

PRAVDA ON NIXON INTERVIEW, NUCLEAR WEAPONS

PM311411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "How Can We Believe Them?"]

[Text] It is a well-known fact that it is the job of the U.S. propaganda lexicon to conceal the essential nature of the dangerous U.S. imperialist policy. This applies in particular to nuclear weapons and everything associated with them. There are many examples of this. The doctrine of nuclear attack is officially called the doctrine of "deterrence" and the MX first-strike missile has been cynically christened "peacekeeper"...

But what is in the Pentagonites' minds appears on the lips of politicians. In an interview for TIME magazine the other day, former U.S. President R. Nixon admitted that when he was in the White House the possibility of using nuclear weapons was considered at least four times.

It happened, for example, in 1971 during the Indian-Pakistan armed conflict and during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. The Pentagonites were particularly eager to press the nuclear button during the Vietnam adventure, when the U.S. military was suffering one defeat after another. It was then that the White House specifically considered plans for the nuclear bombing of Vietnam.

As though trying to share responsibility with other U.S. presidents, Nixon "recalled" that nearly every administration head before him had glanced from time to time at the nuclear console. According to him, Washington had been prepared to use the atom bomb during the war in Korea (a "proposal" to use an atomic weapon had been "studied" by President Eisenhower) and during acute international crises in 1956 and 1959.

Nixon's admissions were no great revelation. Over the years, it has become known that in the late forties under Truman, during the brief period of the U.S. nuclear monopoly, the United States was preparing to use the nuclear bomb against the USSR. It is known that once they had obtained nuclear weapons, the U.S. military and extreme reactionary U.S. political circles were forever hatching plans for their criminal use against mankind. And how? A most apt question.

The interview with the former U.S. president reveals sinister plans for the use of the nuclear bomb. "The question was discussed," "the question was considered," Nixon says. And this shows how close the U.S. Administration came to using nuclear weapons.

Nixon's admissions show again that all the peace-loving assurances and assertions that SDI is an instrument of peace are intended to obscure, conceal, and mask the true plans for the use of nuclear weapons.

But if you listen to the leaders of the current Washington administration and senior Pentagon representatives, it turns out that everything that Washington is doing is being done, apparently, for the benefit of peace. Just think of the MX missile. And what about "star wars"? Well, this is just an unfortunate name, an invention of journalists. In fact, Washington claims, it is a "defense initiative" and so on and so forth. But who, one wonders, will give a guarantee that no retired U.S. president will "recall" that before him and under him there were plans not for "scientific research work," but for a devastating nuclear war on earth and in space? There can be no such guarantee until Washington abandons the policy of force and arms race and stops banking on military methods of solving international problems.

Moreover, in its efforts to shift the blame onto others, Washington is spreading rumors that in the past the Soviet Union also considered the possibility of a nuclear attack on othhr countries. But this is pure bluff, yet another malicious attempt to slander the USSR.

The Soviet Union has always advocated the total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. It was the Soviet Union that solemnly declared that it would not use nuclear weapons first. This is the essence of our policy. And this is the fundamental contrast between it and the U.S. imperialist course whose danger to mankind cannot be concealed by any verbal gymnastics. It is particularly important to remember this day, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the barbaric atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

TASS REPORTS PASSAGE OF FOREIGN AID BILL

LD311748 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 31 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress has approved a bill on aid to foreign countries, totalling 12.7 billion dollars, in fiscal 1986. The document bears an imprint of the aggressiveness of Washington's foreign policy and its reliance on state terrorism against other countries and peoples.

The bill, for instance, envisions direct aid to the gangs of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries set up, armed and trained by the CIA. The Somozists, perpetrating atrocious crimes against civilians, will get from their American masters 27 million dollars to expand terrorist operations.

It is also planned to appropriate 15 million dollars to carry on aggression against Afghanistan. The bill approved by the Senate will make it possible to give the money directly to counterrevolutionary gangs, which are working death and destruction in a bid to interfere with the people building a new life in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Five million dollars will go to the Khmer reactionary groupings, waging an undeclared war against People's Kampuchea.

A huge sum of three billion dollars will be granted to the U.S. "strategic ally" in the Middle East, Israel. As before, most of the money will be spent for military purposes. This means that U.S. dollars will produce and buy new weapons used against Arab countries to further Washington's and Tel Aviv's interests and to suppress the population of the occupied Arab lands.

The House of Representatives is yet to vote on the foreign aid bill but local observers believe that the House is likely to approve it. During the past few weeks the U.S. Congress has rubberstamped more than one decision to support the White House's policy of banditry in different parts of the world.

Bill Fosters U.S. 'Brigandage'

LD010650 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The U.S. Congress has approved of the bill on the U.S. so-called "military-economic aid" to other states for 1986 and 1987 fiscal years. The bill was forwarded to the President who, according to the AP News Agency, "is expected to sign it".

The document which provides for the allocation of 25,400 million dollars within the next two fiscal years as aid to U.S. allies and puppets abroad unties Washington's hands for further brigandage and armed interference into affairs of other sovereign states. For the next fiscal year the bill provides for the allocation of 27 million dollars to the CIA-trained terrorists from among surviving Somoza men being sent into the territory of independent Nicaragua. 15 million dollars are allocated in the next fiscal year to the dushman gangs which sow death and destruction on the land of People's Afghanistan. 5 million dollars are planned to be earmarked for the Khmer gangs which commit armed inroads into the territory of sovereign Kampuchea.

TASS ON U.S. INDUSTRY 'SLANT' TOWARD MILITARY

LD010813 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Washiggton, August 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

As was reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce orders for American industries in June increased by only 1.9 per cent in comparison with 2.1 per cent in May. The administration is anxious to present these figures as evidence of an alleged "improvement" of the economic situation and as "recovery" of business activity. In fact, however, such a "recovery" is due to the continued rapid growth of orders for arms. The same report by the Department of Commerce says that in June such orders showed an increase of 25.1 per cent as compared with May. The increment for May was still greater, 43.1 per cent as against the previous month.

Economists say that this "slant" in favour of military orders is by no means a sign of a pick-up in business activity. Capital investments in military industry do not lead to the creation of means of production or mass consumption goods and, hence, new circulating capital. Moreover, arms production deflects funds and resources from other branches of industry and thus aggravates the situation in the national economy.

FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY ON DEBTOR NATIONS VIEWED

LD312008 Moscow, TASS in English 1716 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Vasin writes:

The developing countries, whose aggregate foreign debt will have reached almost a thousand billion dollars by the end of the current year, cannot hope for any "benevolence" of the creditor states and their banks. This was stated frankly on Tuesday by Paul Volcker, chairman of the board of governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System.

Addressing in Washington the House Committee on Banking and Finance, Volcker warned the developing countries that they should not hope that the industrialized powers would in any measure ease their burden of debts.

He repeated the same prescriptions, that have already long been recommended to the developing countries by the creditor monopolies, which are tightening the noose of debts.

Volcker recommended these countries that they should "more flexibly," as he put it, adapt their economy to the present-day conditions. [sentence as received] In practice this means granting foreign companies even broader opportunities for the neocolonialist exploitation and plunder of the newly-free states.

Meanwhile, the rapidly growing foreign debt of the developing countries is an enormous impediment in the way of their economic development, hampering the implementation of the necessary social reforms and leading to further impoverishment of the working people, as billions are withdrawn from the national resources of those countries in payment of interest on loans and credits alone. In 1984, for example, such payments totalled 40 billion dollars in the Latin American region.

It will be no exaggeration to say that the impoverishment of a number of developing states is an aftermath of the increasing outflow from them of revenues of the imperialist monopolies.

Over the recent five years U.S. companies have taken billions of dollars out of South America in profit. At the same time the per capita income in that part of the world has declined on an average by more than ten per cent.

Only an insignificant part of loans and credits obtained by many developing countries is spent on productive purposes. A large part of them is spent on military programmes, as the USA and its allies are out to draw the developing countries in an ever larger extent into the orbit of militarization. One of the causes of the growth of debts is unequal trade. As a result of its further deterioration alone the Latin American countries lost last year 20 billion dollars.

It is getting increasingly obvious to the developing countries that a way out of the present situation can be ensured through joint vigorous actions for a new international economic order, for a radical reform of the crediting system established by the monopolies.

U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES IN HONDURAS NOTED

LD291639 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Managua, July 29 TASS -- American troops on station in Honduras are going into high gear with preparations for large-scale aggressive activities in Central America, most notably those against Nicaragua.

The NUEVA NICARAGUA news agency reported that the Pentagon military involved in Cabanas-85 war games, which have continued in the Honduran department of El Moror for two months now, have been practicing operations in mountainous areas that are very similar to the rugged terrain found in northern Nicaragua.

The exercise's prime aim is to prepare American troops for combat in such conditions.

With this aim in mind, the United States has also set up a whole network of military bases and air fields in Honduran territory, which make it possible to inundate Central America with hundreds of thousand of GI's in a matter of days.

The fact that every maneuver in Honduras has included provocative "offensive operations" against Nicaragua in retaliation for what has been described as "Sandinista aggression" underlies the threat to the latter flowing from Washington's plans.

The White House has also been launching one anti-Nicaraguan campaign after another, though many of these have ignominiously miscarried. One such flop has been Washington's propaganda farce of a "march" by counter-revolutionary mercenaries. Acting out a script written by Washington strategists, several hundred of Somozist cutthroats left the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa on that walk to Washington to "ask President Reagan to send American troops to Nicaragua".

To the delight of the march's organizers, they found many more people willing to take part in the trek than they had expected. But there was disappointment lying in store for the C.I.A. strategy-makers. Many of the mercenaries conceded to reporters in their unguarded moments that, eager to save their lives, they had simply decided to break with the "contras" who had been suffering one defeat after another at the hands of the [words indistinct] popular Army.

On top of this, more than half of the marchers turned out to be Honduran citizens who had grasped at a rare opportunity to escape from their country, which had been picked clean by American monopolies, and try to find work elsewhere. Realizing what was happening, the U.S. authorities warned that the marchers without special C.I.A.-issued passes would be turned away at the border.

AFP CITED ON USAF 'ACCIDENT' IN RAMSTEIN

LD311607 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, July 31 TASS -- A U.S. Air Force "F-16" fighter bomber got into an accident at the NATO Air Force base in Ramstein (FRG) on Tuesday. According to a FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY report, the aircraft caught fire "for an unknown reason" on the runway and was then fully destroyed by fire. The pilot catapulted and is safe and sound.

U.S. URGES ARAB SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN 'BANDITS'

PM311017 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Jul 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Aiding Counterrevolution"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jul -- The American Administration is continuing to take measures that are complicating the situation around Afghanistan.

It is reported here that as a result of a State Department delegation's recent tour of the Near East, the United States has tried to get a number of Arab regimes to take measures to consolidate the Afghan bandit formations. In particular, these Arab countries have been recommended to establish a so-called "coordinating bureau" for ties with the Afghan counterrevolution and for the expansion of military and financial aid to it. It is pointed out here that these same questions were the subject of the State Department's talks with Pakistani Foreign Minister S. Yaqub Khan, who recently visited Washington.

LIFE IN PRC, ATTITUDES TOWARD USSR VIEWED

PM311345 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jul 85 p 14

[Vladimir Kulikov report: "Beijing Sketches"]

[Text] Beijing, Moscow -- Beijing in summer greeted us with the season's characteristic heat and an unusual accumulation of cabs outside the airport building.

The hotels, new districts of modern administrative and residential buildings, and streets laid through places where the city wall once ran have changed the face of ancient Beijing beyond recognition. Squeezed between gray concrete blocks, the towers and pagodas of the ancient imperial city have somehow become smaller, less noticeable. Perhaps it is only Tiananmen Square in the center of the Chinese capital which still keeps its "heavenly peace." The changes have not affected this district and the illusion is created that the Imperial Palace in Beijing's highest building today, just as it was thousands of years ago.

The rapid growth in urban construction has given rise to many problems, particularly transport problems. The two belt highways which have been laid within the city boundary cannot cope with the traffic flows. During the rush hours, you can run into a bicycle jam on the city's widest street -- Chananjie. And this is not surprising, because statistics show that for every 100 families in the Chinese capital there are 167 bicycles. And the population of Beijing is approaching 10 million. So the local authorities are having to install low barriers on the busiest streets to protect cyclists from the flow of cars, as well as building new traffic rotaries and even introducing new rules for pedestrians and cyclists. This document demands that "cyclists always have their licence on them. They must not go too fast in order to compete with cars. Offenders will be fined."

On Wangfujing, the main trading street, which is ablaze with bright advertising lights in the evenings, the special gray-uniformed brigades who monitor the observance of the rules of hygiene attract attention. Some 147,000 inspectors of the PRC health care system took to the streets of Beijing, checking their sanitary condition and fining offenders. Nowadays, you cannot expect to get away with "just spitting" in Beijing. Not only do they fine the offender 50 fens, but with the help of microscopes set up in the streets, they demonstrate to him the dangerous nature of his unhygienic actions....

The rapid development of private trade and private enterprise is another distinctive feature of Beijing today. Whereas a few years ago the "free" markets, as they were called, skulked shamefully in the city's suburbs, today whole quarters in downtown Beijing, particularly in the mornings and evenings, are transformed into noisy crowded bazaars.

One of these evening bazaars is on Xidan, a few minutes' drive from the center. Stalls, mobile kitchens, and tiny workshops are set up along the sidewalks. In the light of electric and gas lamps, clothing, blankets, and brightly colored towels flutter from poles. Craftsmen display their wickerwork goods. Paying tribute to fashion, a man selling jeans shouts "hello," calling the lovers of modern clothes to his cart-stall.... The labels on locally made jeans are as similar as possible to foreign ones.... Imported goods can also be found in the rows of stalls -- fans from Shanghai, cosmetics from Canton, Japanese sunglasses with brightly colored labels.

Today a considerable proportion of small state retail trade enterprises have been handed over to be managed by the collectives or by individuals. Some of these stores handle a considerable volume of trade. For instance, the trade turnover of one which opened in Xicheng district will total 1 million yuan this year ($400,000). The salary of employees of state stores is half that of employees of private stores. True, the standard of service is also rather higher in private stores.

The Beijing city authorities plan in the future to increase the role of small-scale trade and private enterprise in the capital's economic life. As Chen Yuan, member of the Beijing City CPC Committee, reported, one-half of all the city's institutions in the service sphere will be under private control. From 1 April this year a provision came into force whereby "all the houses of Beijing residents living near the business districts will become small stalls or other centers for services to the population. In the event of refusal by the residents or owners of these houses to turn their premises into stalls or, for instance, laundries, repair shops, and so forth, they will have to pay a commercial tax for the land occupied."

Private traders are gradually becoming more active in the service sphere and other areas of the city's life. More than 1,000 physicians are already registered in the city with private practices, and many of them receive patients at home.

In the busy Tianmenwai street I met Doctor Zhao, who uses his own pharmacy to receive patients. He prescribes, prepares, and sells the patient traditional chinese medicines. Zhao is a qualified doctor, and has no shortage of patients....

The changes in the city's social life are also affecting the behavior of Beijing's inhabitants. The streets have become livelier, music — Chinese and Western — can be heard above the noise of the crowd, the women's clothes are brighter, the children's laughter louder, and the waiting lines in the stores have grown markedly, especially for new, fashionable, modern goods.... Young people particularly value brightly colored caps, summer pants in bright hues, and music cassettes.

The bookstores are also busy — much literature, of all kinds, is published: journals, books by Chinese authors, classical literature, translations. New Soviet literature is in great demand. The modern Chinese reader is familiar with the names of Astafyev, Rasputin, and other writers of ours.

There is also a marked increase in the Beijing inhabitants' interest in and sympathies toward the USSR. Concert halls and stadiums where Soviet artists and sportsmen are appearing (infrequently, as yet) are always overfulfilled. I was present when our team met the Chinese volleyball team in Beijing's Palace of Sport, and I can assure you that the fans applauded both teams equally....

They say that the Soviet pavilions at international exhibitions held in Beijing attracted many people. Thousands of Beijing people visited the Soviet book exhibition held in July of this year, writing warm messages in the visitors' book.

At China's television center, I was told that to satisfy the viewers' interest in Soviet art, television has shown several times the Soviet movies made available by the Soviet Embassy in China. The television screens have shown the movies "But the Dawn is Quiet Here" [A Zori Zdes Tikhiye] and "Moscow Distrusts Tears" [Moskva Slezam ne Verit].

And just as Soviet viewers have recently discovered the new Chinese ballet on seeing the performances of young Chinese artists at the Fifth Moscow Ballet Competition, or the achievements of the Chinese cinema on watching Chinese movies at the recent Moscow movie festival, so the people of Beijing, especially the young people, encountering Soviet art and literature, are discovering anew the vast world of Soviet culture.

On the banks of the Hauizhou reservoir, where many city dwellers come on Sundays to escape the Beijing heat, I met a group of young people from Beijing: A worker, a teacher from one of the workers' universities, a journalist, and students. Learning we were from Moscow, the young people fired questions at us about Plisetskaya and Yevtushenko, Alla Pugacheva and Karpov, about entrance examinations for Soviet creative vuzes and about getting work after graduating from them....

This meeting was preceded by a number of almost dramatic events. The car in which the young people were driving to the reservoir had been skidding in a muddy rut. We found the whole company vainly trying to push the car out of the mud. Pooling our efforts with the sufferers and using our experience of traveling on some of the roads in the Moscow region, I and my friend, a secretary at the Soviet Embassy, finally managed to push the car clear. After that, the aforementioned "press conference" took place. This story was to be continued in Moscow, where I was given a letter addressed to me at our embassy in Beijing, from the young people, enclosing photographs carefully documenting the whole course of the "rescue operation." "The photographs are not very well printed," my new acquaintances end their kind message, "but they are symbolic of the friendly feelings of the Chinese and Soviet peoples. We will keep them and will never forget this pleasant episode in our life..."

The life of Beijing's people, who, like the whole country, went through the difficult times of the "Cultural Revolution," the excesses of the "Gang of Four," and other ugly phenomena which left their mark on many people's lives, is perceptibly returning more and more to normal.

Everyday life in Beijing is only a small illustration of the complex, heterogeneous processes taking place in China today. A reform of the economic system has been under way in the country for some years now. The reform started in the countryside, with the introduction of the so-called family contract based on individual farming of separate plots. Then the reform took in the cities. Here its particular features, as the Chinese press writes, are the "reduction of the sphere of directive planning" and the all-round development of trade relations on the basis of a mixed economy. The Western press, commenting on the reforms in China, stresses that the measures outlined, especially the substantial slackening of central control of industry, the increased role of the market, and the price reform, mean a radical restructuring of existing machinery whose consequences it is hard, as yet, to predict.

Since the Third CPC Central Committee Plenum (1978), the policy of the use of foreign capital investments and of attracting foreign businessmen to China has become, in the official formulation, a "state policy designed for the long term." At the same time, the plenum decisions stressed that as the economy and the economic activity of enterprises become more active, "more and more attention should be devoted to overcoming the demoralizing influence of bourgeois ideology."

It is hardly worth trying to evaluate unambiguously and definitively the process and changes which are taking place in the country.

On the one hand, the effectiveness of many of the measures adopted to rectify the errors of the past and improve the population's living standard is apparent. People's enthusiasm and faith in the future are sincere. I saw this more than once when I talked with Chinese workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia. Li Zhisheng -- a Beijing cadre worker who went through all the torments of hell during the "Cultural Revolution" period -- told me with emotion: "There is no returning to the past. We have a future -- that is the main thing. We are not afraid of difficulties.... Of course, mistakes are possible along our path, it is, so to speak, a torturous path...." Many of those I spoke with shared this view.

On the other hand, the elusive possiblities of achieving prosperity within the framework of the private sector and the very real, quite substantial increase in the prices of foodstuffs, consumer services, and certain goods which took place in May of this year have many people take a closer look at today's problems in the economic reform. A sociological poll carried out by a scientific research organization and published in the Chinese econmic newspaper JINGJI RIBAO showed that "more than one-half of those polled expressed alarm and even displeasure at the rising pirces." Many people perceived that in the sea of private enterprise and the free market, there are reefs, very cold winds sometimes blow, and at times severe storms can occur.

Last year, the state released an additional 8 billion yuan worth of banknotes into circulation, which causes dangerous inflationary phenomena. The journal HONGQI, organ of the CPC Central Committee, writes that "under the conditions of a good situation, some new problems emerged. One relatively acute problem is that of poor control of credit and consumption funds, as a result of which the money supply has increased. Moreover, the illegal inflation of prices has led to some goods becoming more costly. Some of these new problems arose as a result of a lack of correct understanding of the reform, others as a result of insufficient experience, and others because of the influence of the corrupt ideology of capitalism and other erroneous ideas."

And by no means everyone anticipates the prospect of an improved living standard. While in Beijing I noticed a letter published in the workers' newspaper GONGREN RIBAO. A worker writes to the newspaper editor: "I want to be prosperous, but I have no way of achieving prosperity. The proverb says: 'A horse will not grow fat without grass at night, and a man will not grow rich without dishonest money.' Some people in society engage in speculation and the resale of goods in short supply -- they are the first to grow rich, but this is an evil infection and my conscience does not allow me to act in that way."

Answering the worker, GONGREN RIBAO notes that improving the living standard for working people at industrial enterprises is a gradual process, that everyone cannot achieve prosperity in the space of a year or two. It is stressed that people must on no account approach prosperity by dishonest means or damange the interest of the state and people for the sake of their own well-being. The newspaper calls on urban working people to achieve prosperity through steadfast labor.

RENMIN RIBAO looks at the question more broadly. In an article with the noteworthy headline "Prosperous Only When the Whole Country is Prosperous," the newspaper addresses workers in the party and state apparatus who, "disregarding bans by the party Central Committee, are enthusiastically engaging in business."

The newspaper stresses that in conditions where some people become prosperous first and others later, the "servants of the people" should act according to the slogan: "The lower strata become rich first, the top strata last; the masses become rich first, the cadre workers last."

The question raised by RENMIN RIBAO is by no means theoretical. The obvious difficulty is that it is not that easy or simple to determine, so to speak, the order of priorities for achieving prosperity. And this elusive order of priorities leaves wide scope for any initiatives. This is clear from the example of the events in Beijing's political life, where sanctions were recently adopted with the aim of suppressing a wave of "unhealthy tendencies."

"Unhealthy tendencies," the CHINA DAILY newspaper writes, "swept through Beijing at the end of last year, when officials and government bodies began to organize private companies. The directors of various industrial enterprises also started issuing bonuses irrespective of labor productivity. At many enterprises they even used loans for production development for these purposes, as well as funds earmarked for technical renewal."

It should be noted that the Chinese press has recently been making some amendments to the propaganda of reforms and the evaluation of its results. I was also in China at a time when enthusiasm for the reforms was gathering strength. Many publications were then proclaiming the successes of the "ten-thousander farms" (peasants with an income of 10,000 yuan a year). All peasants were supposed to emulate the rapid wealth of these farms. The newspapers spoke, for instance, of the purchese of 12 trucks by the peasant wang (Simmen) from Shanxi Province and published reports on peasants building their own electric power stations and creating private railroads. China was full of the story of a sing-handed farmer from Henan province who bought himself a plane and built an airstrip for it in his field near Loyang. And in Xingchen commune in Sichuam province, I was introduced to a man who intended to put his capital into building his own commerical television center in the village.

But life showed that only those peasants who could take their surplus produce to market every day were able to grow rich quickly. There were not very many of them.

As the newspaper JINGJI RIBAO writes today, the reports on the rapid growth of the peasants' wealth "not only failed to accord with reality, but also inculcated incorrect sentiments in the urban population," which led to the growth of dissatisfaction, and this, the newspaper notes, "is intensified by unfulfilled hopes of very high incomes resulting from the reforms." The newspaper warns that "the animation of the economy and the growth in incomes which is taking place as a result of this animation have to be paid for by an increase in uncertainty in social and economic life and by difficulties, failures, and bankruptcies for certain economic units."

Underestimating the influence of bourgeois ideology on the Chinese population, especially young people, can also be quite costly, as the Chinese press also points out. Here some part was evidently played by certain foreign films packed with violent scenes, and by the "yellow literature" which was once disseminated in the country. As the English-language newspaper CHINA DAILY, published in China, recently wrote, "700,000 copies of newspaper pages containing all kinds of sensational stories whose basic theme was murder, sex, and gang warfare were confiscated in Beijing."

There are various assessments of these new "unhealthy tendencies" in the Chinese press.

Some publications point out that many negative trends constitute problems which "inevitably arise in the course of progress." Other authors, however, see them as evidence of the incorrectness of the whole course oriented toward the market economy. Judging from the Chinese press, the opinion is also widespread that one reason for the erroneous tendencies in the PRC lies in the fact that "socialist ideology is not propagandized to a sufficient extent." Chen Yun, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee, stated at a recent conference: "All comrades in the party must realize that we are concerned with the socialist cause, whose ultimate aim is to build communism. This is extremely important... Every communist should always remember that we are concerned with the four socialist modernizations, and not with other modernizations. Our cause is the socialist cause. If a particular institution or a particular person forgets about the building of the socialist spiritual culture or neglects it, the building of material culture cannot be carried out well. This is serious, and could even lead to loss of contact with the ideals of socialism and communism, which is very dangerous."

These words from an authoritative Chinese leader will probably make many people in China think about their country's paths of development. And this will probably be most important in rendering less tortuous the path to the bright prospects which the Chinese press writes about.

TASS NOTES BRIEFING ON LI XIANNIAN VISIT

LD231031 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 23 TASS -- A U.S. State Department spokesman at a special briefing here has set forth objectives and possible results of the 11-day official visit by China's Chairman [as received] Li Xiannian, who has arrived from Canada.

It was stressed that Li Xiannian's trip will be largely a ceremonial affair. Ronald Reagan is planning a meeting with the Chinese chairman, which will be very brief due to the state of health of the U.S. President.

Li Xiannian is also to meet U.S. Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and congressional leaders.

The Chinese chairman will visit Chicago to attend the ceremony of opening a new Chinese consulate.

The State Department spokesman also disclosed that the sides will sign agreements on culture, education and fisheries. The possibility of signing an accord in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy cannot be ruled out. It was made clear at the briefing that the American side is not going to initiate the discussion of the Taiwan issue.

Replying to questions put by correspondents, the State Department spokesman said that contacts with Chinese representatives on the sale of American military equipment to China are continuing, although the progress is slow and quick results should not be expected. He said that Washington will continue to expand its relations with Peking, especially in the economic sphere.

MILITARY SPENDING DEBATE WITHIN JAPAN

LD010717 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 1 Aug 85

["PRAVDA on Japan: Undermining the One-Percent Barrier" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 1 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today comments on the debates that started in Japan around government plans to renounce the traditional practice of holding military spending down to one percent of its gross national product.

Such a move, the commentary says, would mean a sharp rise in militaristic trends.

Tokyo's official propaganda, the paper goes on, is trying to create the impression that Japan simply has, want it or not, to surpass the present "ceiling" on military spending under Washington's pressure.

But U.S. pressure is not the only reason. For the Japanese "hawks" it is only a pretext for removing the barriers that hold back the country's re-armament.

It should be noted, however, that Japan's military budget, even inside of the present restrictions, is the 8th biggest in the world. At the same time, since Japan is ahead of the United States and Western Europe in rates of economic growth, its appropriations for military purposes are growing faster as well.

Militant quarters in Washington and Tokyo, the commentary goes on, are now trying to undermine the one-percent barrier to enable Japan's "Self-Defense" Forces assume some of the functions of the 7th U.S. Fleet in the northwestern Pacific already in the next five years, specifically, undertake a blockade of the international straits and patrol sea and air space at a distance of up to 1,000 miles from the coasts of Japan.

At the time when the military are striving for a greater scope of action, the peace loving public of Japan insists that the post-war consitution of Japan be strictly honored. According to a recent poll conducted by the prime-minister's office, over 70 percent of the country's population believe that the military budget should be kept down to one per cent of the GNP in the future as well. This means that the renunciation of that traditional limit, PRAVDA writes in conclusion, is fraught with serious political consequences in Japan.

JAPANESE SCIENTISTS DEMAND NON-NUCLEAR PRINCIPLES

LD010552 Moscow TASS in English 0541 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, August 1 TASS -- The Japanese mathematicians have demanded that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Naksone should give up the policy of emasculating the three nuclear principles that were officially proclaimed by Japan, that the government's efforts be channelled at curbing the nuclear arms race. The Union of Mathematicians for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons sent a statement to the head of government, which bears the signatures of 1,560 leading Japanese scientists. The statement demands that official Washington should give up support for any plans of nuclear war preparations, that all bases and structures of the U.S. nuclear strategy be immediately removed from the Japanese isles.

SOUTH ASIA

REACTIONARIES FRUSTRATING PROGRESS IN PUNJAB

LD312000 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 31 TASS -- Reactionary forces in Punjab have undertaken yet another attempt to frustrate the normalization process in that strategically important Indian state and to prevent the implementation of an accord signed by the central government with the Sikh Akali Dal Party.

According to local press reports. Punjab separatists provoked large-scale clashes on the Golden Temple compound -- the Sikh shrine in the city of Amritsar. Hundreds of militants from the Sikh Student Federation used during the disorders firearms and knives against supporters of the accord aimed at political settlement in Punjab, concluded last week. A hundred people were wounded in the disturbances. The authorities arrested fifty instigators.

Observers note that the fresh assault against India's national unity and territorial integrity was launched at a time when Rajiv Gandhi's government and the Akali Dal leadership actively engaged in the final settlement of the situation in Punjab and the termination of anti-national actions by the western-backed separatists who are seeking secession from India and the establishment of a puppet "state of Khalistan" on the territory of what is now Punjab.

DRA ARMY OPERATIONS SUCCESSFUL IN SIX PROVINCES

LD311716 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 31 TASS -- Dozens of bandits were liquidated and many were seized as a result of the successful operations carried out in the recent days by Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Takhar, Faryab, Paktia, Hemand, Oruzgan Provinces. A certain Mulla Matin who had been sent by Yunis Khales, one of ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolution that got entrenched in Pakistan, with an assignment to mastermind subversive and terroristic activity on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was killed in Baghlan Province. A large amount of weapons and ammunition of the Western makes was taken from bandits. Documents attesting to their direct ties with foreign countries were also taken.

JAPAN, USSR TO HOLD 'HIGH-LEVEL' TALKS IN SEP

OW011253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union will hold their long-postponed high-level talks in early September, a top Foreign Ministry official said here Thursday. The official, who declined to be identified by name, said that Moscow had already proposed to hold the talks around early part of next month and that Japan has no objection to the proposal.

The talks, originally scheduled to have been held in May, have been postponed twice by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, who will represent the Soviet Union at the talks.

On other developments in Japan-Soviet relations, the Foreign Ministry official said that Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and the new Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will meet in New York in late September when the two visit the U.S. city to attend the U.N. General Assembly session.

Shevardnadze has sent a message to Abe, saying he is looking forward to that meeting, according to the official. He also said that Soviet Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, a candidate Politburo member, is most likely to visit Japan in the middle of next month.

U.S. PRESSURES NEW ZEALAND OVER NUCLEAR BAN

LD312010 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Canberra July 31 TASS -- The United States is pressurizing New Zealand in an attempt to make the government of that country lift the ban on calls by U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons at New Zealand ports. Michael Armacost, U.S. under secretary for political affairs, has threatened, for instance, to replace the ANZUS military bloc, formed by the United States, Australia and New Zealand, with bilateral U.S.-Australian union.

In an interview with Australian journalists, he said, in part, that the United States was studying the possibility of replacing ANZUS with a bilateral pact with Australia in case New Zealand legislatively bans visits to its ports by foreign ships with nuclear weapons on board. The local press points out in this connection that Washington goes on with its policy of brute blackmail of New Zealand, threatening to deny U.S. aid to it.

TOLKUNOV, INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS CONFER

PM301441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit by Indonesian Parliamentarians"]

[Text] A meeting took place 29 July between a delegation of the Indonesian People's Representation Council headed by Hardjantho Sumodisastro, deputy speaker of the council, and L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and chairmen and members of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions.

The guests were acquainted with the USSR Supreme Soviet's structure and role in resolving tasks of Soviet society's accelerated development, the main areas of Soviet domestic and foreign policy, and Soviet initiatives on strengthening security in Asia.

It was emphasized that the Soviet Union advocates the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with Indonesia on the basis of equality, respect of sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and consideration of mutual interests.

It was noted that in view of the deteriorating military-political situation, the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean and the implementation of the nonaligned countries' initiative on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone are acquiring particularly topical significance. As the recent celebration of the Bandung conference's 30th anniversary shows, the spirit of Bandung lives on, promoting the establishment of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations among states.

Hardjantho Sumodisastro expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support for the Indonesian people in their liberation struggle. We will never forget it, he stated.

The aim of the Indonesian parliamentarians' visit to the Soviet Union is to make a contribution to strengthening relations between the two countries and peoples, the guest noted. He pointed out that Indonesia advocates the broad development of economic relations and trade with the USSR.

During the conversation, emphasis was placed on the urgent need to step up the efforts of parliaments and all peace-loving forces in the struggle to maintain the process of detente and avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Taking part in the conversation were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies A.S. Losev, N.I. Maslennikov, and A.Ya. Rybakov, senior officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of a number of USSR ministries and departments, and (Bustanul Arifin), Indonesian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

A luncheon was given in the Indonesian delegation's honor on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

The luncheon was attended by Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, L.N. Tulkunov, and other officials.

TASS ANALYZES U.S.-JAPAN 'TRADE WAR'

LD311732 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

On the eve of the Hiroshima day, which marked the start of the attempts of the USA at establishing by means of nuclear blackmail U.S. rule over the world, a spokesman for official Washington made a sacrilegious statement. He was not ashamed to tell newsmen: It is high time to send a squadron of B-52 aircraft with a cargo of nuclear bombs against Tokyo (sic).

What prompted him to make such an extraordinary statement? USA and Japan are not at war. Moreover, they are countries linked by close military ties and common strategic interests. Albeit these two powers are not locked in battle, the war between them is at its height. It is a war of irreconcilable rivals in trade and economic expansion. Last year the USA lost the battle to Japan with a deficit of 36.8 billion dollars. The figures of the first half of the current year set Washington's deficit at 23.9 billion dollars. It is clear that if things go on in this direction, the deficit may reach 40-50 billion dollars a year.

The statement by the spokesman for the U.S. Administration, who lost every sense of proportion, is nothing else but a reflection of the determination of the U.S. Government to discipline its "junior partner," who is driving its patron into the corner. B-52 aircraft with nuclear bombs on board will hardly be sent against Japan, yet it looks highly probable that punitive sanctions will be levelled against her. The U.S. Congress is already discussing such measures, among them the imposition of a 25 percent additional duty on Japanese projects.

They in Tokyo are taking steps in an attempt if not at diverting that blow than at least at easing it. Yesterday the government announced a whole series of measures to open the home market for foreign, above all, American products and to ease restrictions on the operations of foreign banks and corporations in Japan. The Japanese Government projects this step as a "programme for action" of an unprecedented scale. They in Washington do not seem to be too much delighted by the programme. Moreover, a spokesman for the White House said that the administration reserved its appraisal of the programme until its effect for American exports became obvious. Congressmen have behaved aggressively. John Denforth, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, for example, announced that the Congress was to take in autumn this year a law and impose additional duties on the Japanese goods, if no results followed.

Meanwhile, in Japan itself some people are expressing doubt whether the government programme can open broad access for foreign products into the Japanese market. A spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry recognized that the government could not guarantee a substantial increase in the sale of these products in Japan. In the opinion of economists, the government could encourage domestic demand in order to reduce the avalanche-like growth of deficit through such measures, as for example, a lowering of the official bank rate. Yet, Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, said that that would broaden the gap between the bank rates in the USA and Japan, speed up the outflow of capital into the U.S. monetary market and lead to a growth of the dollar rate against the yen, and consequently in a further increase in the competitiveness of Japanese products.

No way out of the trade battles between the leading powers of the capitalist world is yet to be seen. Neither of the competitors wishes to cede its interests.

FATE OF MICRONESIAN ATOLL INHABITANTS VIEWED

LD311053 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports: The Japanese newspaper SHAKAI SHIMPO has published a story about the tragic fate of people living on the Pacific atoll of Rongelap, who have been used by the Pentagon as guinea-pigs in its nuclear experiments.

"American nuclear tests have contaminated our land, dooming us to hunger, suffering and death. The U.S. Administration has deceived us, saying it is safe to live on the island. But people have continued to die, while survivors' children have been born cripples," Rongelap people say.

After getting the position of trustee over Micronesia, the United States in the early 1950s used many of its islands as testing ranges for atomic and hydrogen weapons.

The 300 or so Rongelap inhabitants did not suspect the mortal threat to their lives when mushroom-shaped clouds began to rise over the ocean following nuclear blasts. But when the United States exploded a 15-megaton hydrogen bomb on Bikini Atoll on March 1, 1954, radioactive ash fell out over Rongelap.

"When the islanders were being taken away from there several days after, every fifth of them was found to have been exposed to a dangerous dose of radiation," SHAKAI SHIMPO said. "The Pentagon foredoomed the population of the nearby atolls of Utirik and Ailingae to the same terrible lot." After being transferred from one Pentagon base to another, Rongelap people have been finally returned back to their island.

Though the American military has given them assurances that nothing threatens their lives or health any longer there, the radioactive contamination of the soil and coastal waters has made leukemia and cancer wide-spread among the Rongelap inhabitants. There have been children born with genetic defects, and the mortality rate has risen sharply. "Last year," Rongelap people say, "one in ten died from radiation sickness."

This summer the islanders have had to abandon Rongelap and move to a tiny atoll near Kwajalein, the site of a U.S. military base. Without getting any aid from Washington, the refugees now huddle together with expellees from other islands in barracks there, suffering from hunger and a shortage of drinking water.

Such is the bitter lot of the people of Micronesia which has been turned into an American nuclear testing range.

FRENCH EMBASSY PLACED UNDER HEAVY SURVEILLANCE

AU311136 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (AFP) — The French Embassy here was under heavy Soviet surveillance today after a Soviet citizen entered the building yesterday, despite the government's ban on public access to foreign missions, a French diplomatic source said.

The embassy refused to reveal the identity of the man, thought to be aged around 30.

But the source said he walked in "normally," met with two chancellery agents whom he asked for by name, then left a few hours later of his own accord, accompanied by two French officials. It was not known what happened to him afterwards.

A large Soviet security force was stationed outside the embassy shortly after his arrival, the source said.

Soviet authorities have ruled foreign diplomatic missions off-limits to Soviet citizens, except in rare cases, despite the fact that free access to such missions is stipulated in the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet Union and the other 34 signatory countries are celebrating the accord's 10th anniversary in the Finnish capital this week.

U.S. PLANS FOR BUNDESWEHR USE NAZI TACTICS

PM301519 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jul 85 p 9

[Own correspondent Anatoliy Frenkin report under the rubric "Behind the Scenes": "Blitzkrieg Again?"]

[Text] Bonn — FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner presented a so-called "white paper" in which the Bundeswehr's growth is justified in terms of its "defense" tasks in NATO. But what is the true nature of the American plans for the Bundeswehr?

Quite recently we talked with State Secretary L. Ruehl at the FRG Defense Ministry in Bonn. And however often we repeated the question about the American Air Land Battle plan (which, among other things, includes a breakthrough by the Bundeswehr onto the territory of the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR), the state secretary assured us that there are no offensive plans at all, only purely defensive ones.

At the same time people at the U.S. headquarters have already planned a repetition of Hitler's "Blitzkrieg" for the Bundeswehr. They openly quote Hitler's generals and propagandize the Nazis' racist ideas about the Soviet people. "The fact that Germany suffered defeat," the American generals say, "in both World War I and World War II was due solely to errors by its leaders, who twice tried to make war on practically the whole world. The achievements of German troops, tactically and operationally, arouse admiration to this day."

"Let us hope our Air Land Battle doctrine will prove effective," the Pentagon strategists say to encourage themselves, pinning their hopes first and foremost on neutralizing the enemy with nuclear and chemical weapons.

The magazine DER SPIEGEL, which made these revelations public, sounds the alarm: Look what a dangerous adventure the American generals are dragging the FRG into! And why is nobody in Bonn opposing this crazy plan? Surely they cannot still believe in the myths about the "Soviet threat"? Can they really not be aware that the strategists across the ocean are deciding everything for the FRG as if it were a firing range for maneuvers somewhere in Texas...

Formerly NATO talked only of defense, and people in the FRG hoped that in the event of a nuclear conflict the losses and destruction in the country could be "controlled" at least to some degree. But now it is clear that the defensive strategy is a myth, just as it is clear that any attempt at a "march on the East" or the "destruction of the USSR" would plunge the FRG into catastrophe.

The Air Land Battle plan was invented, in effect, by Nazi generals, General J. Woodmansee, commander of the 2d U.S. armored division, declares. The "right of inheritance" goes to the Bundeswehr. The state secretary at the FRG Defense Ministry keeps on swearing that the Bundeswehr's task is solely defense. Is it possible that he really does not know what the Pentagon generals have planned for the Bundeswehr?

AUCCTU-DGB COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT PUBLISHED

PM311331 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jul 85 p 3

[Text of the "Joint Communique of the AUCCTU and the German Trade Union Federation"]

[Text] A delegation from the German Trade Union Federation headed by DGB chairman E. Breit visited the USSR from 24 July through 27 July 1985 at the AUCCTU's invitation. The delegation consisted of Gustav Fehrenbach, deputy chairman of the DGB, Michael Gevenich, member of the Executive Committee of the DGB federal board, Erwin (Kristoffersen), chief of the DGB international section,and Werner Millert, personal adviser to the DGB chairman. After a meeting at the AUCCTU the DGB delegation had a detailed conversation with A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During their stay in Moscow the delegation members visited the 50-Letiya SSSR Automated Flowing Plant, where they were shown the organization of the production process and the main areas of the trade union's work.

Talks were held at the AUCCTU in which the following took part for the Soviet side: S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU; V.N. Shuruyev, chief of the AUCCTU's Wages and Economic Work Division; V. Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU's International Division; and A.A. Remizov, deputy chief of the AUCCTU International Division.

The sides exchanged reports on the domestic economic and social situation in the USSR and FRG and discussed questions of bilateral and European trade union cooperation.

Profound concern was expressed at the serious international situation and the continuing arms race on earth and in space. The sides stressed the need for urgent measures to reduce the military danger. The AUCCTU and DGB welcome the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on all space and nuclear arms questions and express the working people's hope that the talks will end with accords aimed at preventing the militarization of space and eliminating nuclear armaments. They expect that the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan next November will give new impetus to those talks.

The representatives of both trade unions agreed that trade unions must use their full potential in the antiwar struggle, be more vigorous in their support for the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and comprehensively promote the implementation of the decisions of the all-European conference in Helsinki, whose 10th anniversary will be marked this year.

In connection with the 40th anniversary of the routing of German fascism and Europe's liberation from the fascist yoke, the sides expressed the conviction that it is the duty of peoples, governments, and trade unions to remember the grim lessons of the last war and to make joint efforts to preserve world peace and mutual understanding among the peoples. It was stressed that it is necessary to struggle for peace so as to prevent war in the world.

The sides noted the significance of such very important international acts as the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG and treaties between the FRG and other socialist countries. Full recognition by all states of the realities formed in Europe as a result of World War II is, in their opinion, a fundamental condition of peace, security, and the relaxation of tension on the continent. The AUCCTU and DGB believe that it is necessary to do everything possible to restore confidence and cooperation in East-West relations.

The AUCCTU and DGB expressed satisfaction at the development of bilateral cooperation between Soviet and West German trade unions, agreed on further expanding it, and discussed specific ways of implementing that cooperation. The sides agreed to exchange trade union lecturers and materials for publication in the Soviet and West German press. Questions of promoting the development of businesslike contacts are to be discussed by the trade union centers' international sections.

In connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the FRG and the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty, special note was made of the great significance of those noteworthy acts for the all-around development of cooperation between our countries in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres as well as for expanding contacts in the interests of the two countries' working people.

The AUCCTU and DGB expressed support for mutually beneficial trade and economic ties, stressing in particular that trade unions will continue working to promote their maintenance and consolidation.

The sides expressed the hope that the DGB delegation's visit to the USSR will help to further strengthen bilateral ties between Soviet and FRG working people and trade unions and will contribute to the cause of restoring a spirit of confidence among trade unions in Europe and throughout the world. The talks were held in a spirit of frankness and mutual understanding.

SOVIET-CYPRIOT TALKS, VISIT WITH PRESIDENT

LD311318 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1630 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Soviet-Cypriot consultations on a wide range of issues relating to the agenda of the forthcoming UN General Assembly session have been held in Nicosia. Special attention was paid to problems connected with averting a nuclear war and eradicating hotbeds of tension and crises. Participants in the talks were Petrovskiy, member of the Executive Council of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; Astavin, Soviet ambassador to Cyprus; Mavrommatis, director-general of the Cyprus Foreign Ministry; and heads of departments (Martidhis), (Aghathokleous), and (Psaridhis). The Soviet representatives were received by President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou.

SOVIET-BRITISH DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD312225 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] London, July 31 TASS -- The Soviet-British convention on lifting double taxation was signed at an official ceremony here today. The convention was signed on behalf of the British Government by Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and on behalf of the Soviet Government -- by V. Popov, ambassador of the USSR to Britain.

In his speech M. Rifkind drew attention to the immense significance of the convention that extends the possibilities for a further development of trade and economic relations between Britain and the USSR. He expressed the hope for progress in constructive cooperation which meets the two states' interests.

The Soviet ambassador said that the entering into force of the convention on abrogating double taxation would make it possible to create a more favourable climate in the field of trade and economic relations between the two countries, which, in its turn, would facilitate the accomplishment of the task of considerably expanding Soviet-British trade, put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

TURKEY APPROVES JOINT COOPERATION PROGRAM

PM301520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] Ankara, 26 Jul -- The ANATOLIA news agency has reported that a session of the Turkish Council of Ministers has unanimously approved the long-term program for the development of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Turkey signed last December in Ankara.

The newspaper SON HAVADIS notes in this connection that business-like cooperation with the Soviet Union meets Turkey's vital interests. It is very productive. Soviet-Turkish ties, which are based on the principles of mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the newspaper continues, are free from considerations of short-term expediency and serve the noble aims of good-neighborliness and peace.

TOLKUNOV MEETS EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD311633 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 31 TASS — A delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly Muhammad 'Abdallah arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Later in the day the delegation had a meeting with the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L.N. Tolkunov and members of Standing Commissions of the Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The visit by the Egyptian members of parliament, it was noted during the conversation, is viewed in the Soviet Union as an important step along the road of developing and strengthening relations between the two countries, this being in the interests of the peoples of both states. The guests were acquainted with the structure and activity of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the local soviets, with the international ties of the USSR's supreme body of state power.

The members of parliament were informed about the main directions of the Soviet Union's accelerated economic and social development. It was specially noted that the struggle for peace remains the top priority task of Soviet foreign policy.

Serious concern with the aggravation of the international situation was expressed at the meeting. In this connection the attention of the guests was drawn to the [words indistinct] statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and an outline was made to them of the [word indistinct] proposals directed at improving the international situation and attaining an all-embracing Middle East settlement.

When the situation in the Middle East was discussed deep concern was expressed in connection with the continuing explosive situation there. The aggressive expansionist course of Israel, which has the all-round support of the United States, remains the main cause of tension in the region.

It is firmly believed in the Soviet Union that an all-embracing just settlement in the Middle East can be attained only along the road of collective efforts, within the framework of an international conference, and not by methods of separate decisions. Such a conference should be attended by all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, its right to create its own independent state should be ensured, and this should be an inalienable part of the settlement.

The head of the Egyptian parliamentary delegation expressed gratitude for the warm reception, for the possibility to become acquainted with the Soviet Union's accomplishments. On behalf of the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt he congratulated the Soviet people upon the 40th anniversary of victory over German Fascism. Muhammad 'Abdallah declared for the development of inter-parliamentary contacts and expressed confidence that the visit by the delegation of the People's Assembly to the USSR will play a positive role in strengthening relations between the two countries.

Egypt, he noted, supports all initiatives directed at averting nuclear war, at strengthening peace and security. The guest said that the Arab Republic of Egypt highly appreciates the Soviet Union's support of the Arab People's struggle in [words indistinct] of their national interests and rights.

Taking part in the conversation were deputies of the Supreme Soviet of USSR P.A. Naumov, B.N. Pastukhov, N.I. Popov, director of the institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Academician Ye. M. Primakov, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR [name indistinct], high-placed officials of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and also the ARE [Arab Republic of Egypt] ambassador in USSR Salah Al-Din Hasan Basyuni.

A luncheon was held in honor of the guests on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

TASS REPORTS ISRAEL TO JOIN SDI PROJECT

LD311359 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 31 Jul 85

["Half a Loaf is Better Than no Bread" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 31 TASS — By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev

United States Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle, speaking at a press conference in Bonn, has solemnly announced that Israel has become the first country to give its final consent to participation in the American "star wars" project which Washington stubbornly portrays as a "defence initiative".

The sigh of relief which escaped Perle's lips is easy to understand. They in Washington are hell-bent to draw their allies in the implementation of the extremely dangerous undertaking and thus make them share responsibility with the present U.S. Administration for the destabilization of the entire system of international relations and the unpredictable exacerbation of the political and military confrontation, perilous as it is already.

White House emissaries of various ranks tour Western European capitals, resorting to persuasion and threats, but to no avail so far. Mr Perle himself admits that the allies either reject the American proposal or "free concern" about the true designation of Ronald Reagan's "initiative". None of the 17 countries approached has so far officially agreed to join in the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

At least, the Americans receive a present: it is not individual firms at whose readiness to participate in the "star wars" research effort Washington vaguely hinted time and again, but a whole nation — Israel — which expresses the desire to take part in the militarization of outer space. Making the announcement in Bonn, Caspar Weinberger's assistant apparently aims at encouraging it to follow in Tel Aviv's footsteps and openly back Washington without any reservations in its attempt to disrupt the existing strategic balance in the world.

Only time will show whether the White House emissary will fulfill his difficult mission. Observers, however, point to a very interesting detail: It is not an Israeli representative who told the world about his country's decision, but a highly placed Pentagon official. Well, it is indeed he who pays the piper, calls the tune.

U.S. DISPLEASURE WITH MOROCCO OVER LIBYA VIEWED

LD312047 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jul 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] During Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani's visit to the United States, the American Administration again expressed anxiety over the rapprochement between Rabat and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Washington is displeased with Morocco, which, according to the U.S. State Department, is the oldest friend of the United States in the Arab world. Some American legislators are calling for Morocco to be punished by reducing or even abolishing American loans. This attitude to Arab countries — even those considered by the United States as a friend and ally — is a traditional attitude by official Washington. The new Sudanese regime, in normalizing its relations with Libya and socialist Ethiopia, brought forth crude cries from Washington. Another example: Jordan requested aid from the U.S. many times, but Washington said that if it began separate talks with Israel it could then hope for loans.

This is the real price for Washington's generosity toward Arab states friendly to it.

TASS ON ISRAELI REPRESSION OF WEST BANK ARABS

LD311730 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, July 31 TASS — Israeli troops have sealed off the cities of Nabulus and 'afula [as received] in the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan, imposed a curfew there and are conducting wholesale round-ups and arrests among local residents. Dozens of innocent Arabs have already been thrown behind bars.

Crowds of Zionist thugs have gone on rampage in the streets of occupied Arab cities urging violence against Palestinians. The racists break into apartments, beating up the tenants brutally. They have looted shops owned by Arabs and burnt down several houses belonging to Arabs in the suburbs of Nabulus.

Tel Aviv's racist campaign against the native people of occupied Arab lands has been ominously gaining in scope. For the second time in several days Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has issued warlike calls for making short shrift of Palestinains, by driving them off from their native lands. Speaking on Tuesday at a Zionist gathering in Galilee, he reiterated demands for the forcible deportation of Arabs and the destruction of their homes.

Israeli Commerce and Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon made a statement in Knesset, calling for "mortal blows" to Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, the West Bank of the river Jordan and the Gaza Strip as well as Jordan. With a view to coordinating action to translate these insane ideas into life, a special government committee has been formed, chaired by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

PRAVDA ON 'MIXED' ARAB RESPONSE FOR SUMMIT

PM311356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "About the Conference in Morocco"]

[Text] Beirut, 29 Jul -- Arab countries' reactions to the proposal to convene an extraordinary conference of Arab countries' heads of state and government in Morocco on 7 August, put forward by King Hassan II of Morocco, have been mixed.

As reported earlier, under the Moroccan proposal the conference agenda would include discussion of the Palestinian problem, the question of relations between the Arab countries themselves and the solution of inter-Arab differences, and an examination of the prospects for implementing the pan-Arab plan for a Near East settlement drawn up at the conference in Fes.

The Syrian newpaper AL-THAWRAH notes that holding a summit conference under the present condition in the Arab arena would split the ranks of the Arab states, which would be in the interest of Washington and its Tel Aviv ally. Morocco's call for an extraordinary meeting, AL-THAWRAH writes, "is nothing but a capitulationist step taken under pressure from the United States and Israel."

An official Syrian spokesman has declared that Syria has decided to boycott the extraordinary conference proposed by the King of Morocco.

According to reports from Amman, the king of Jordan has welcomed the convocation of the conference and intends to head the Jordanian delegation.

AEROFLOT TO RESUME FLIGHTS TO BEIRUT 'NEXT WEEK'

LD011036 Kuwait KUNA in English 0929 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, Aug 1 (KUNA) -- The Soviet airlines, Aeroflot, will resume flights to Beirut Airport starting next week, the Soviet charge d'affaires here said Thursday.

The Soviet diplomat said he has informed the Lebanese Foreign Ministry of his country's decision to resume airline services to Beirut Airport. He added that an Aeroflot jetliner will land in Beirut International Airport next Tuesday.

The Soviet move comes two weeks after airline companies of Romania and the German Democratic Republic resumed flights to the Lebanese capital.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TASS NOTES U.S.-SOMALI 'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISES

LD010941 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Paris August 1 TASS -- Military exercises of U.S. troops with the participation of the Somali Army, codenamed Bright Star-85, began on Somalia's territory today. As is reported by the FRANCE PRESSE news agency, Somali Defence Minister Mohamed Ali Samantar has reported in Mogadishu that involved in the exercises to last till August 11 are units of the Somali Armed Forces and units which are under the U.S. Central Command (Centcom). According to the Somali minister, it is planned to test "the strategy and tactics of controlling military actions", and also to hold "a field drill". The strength of the troops involved and the place of the exercises are not disclosed. Centcom commander, General Robert Kingston, has come to Somalia to observe the progress of the exercises, the FRANCE PRESSE points out.

News analysts regard the yet another demonstration of the U.S. force in the area of the Horn of Africa as a serious threat to the sovereignty and security of states of the region. Tested in the exercises, as is noted by the African press, are operations linked with "invading in case of need" countries of East Africa, Middle East and the Indian Ocean basin from the Somali territory. It should be noted that this major military provocation is being held at a time of the heightened situation in South Africa where the national struggle against apartheid has assumed the proportions which "threaten U.S. interests, as American officials say".

AMIN SUPPORT FOR OKELLO-LED COUP NOTED

LD271341 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Western news agencies report with reference to Radio Kampala that a military coup has taken place in Uganda. According to the radio, the government of President Milton Obote was overthrown and power was seized by army units led by Brigadier General Basilio Olara Okello. The head of Uganda's former dictatorial regime, Idi Amin, declared support for the military coup, says the ASSOCIATED PRESS. Currently he lives in exile in Saudi Arabia.

NICARAGUA NOTES MENACING U.S. NAVAL MOVEMENTS

LD010713 Mocow TASS in English 0705 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Managua August 1 TASS -- Nicaragua's Government has warned of the menacing movements of U.S. naval forces off Central American shores. According to the Defence Ministry, an American squadron -- the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Eisenhower, missile cruiser and five other warships, is approaching the shores of the region. Advance ships of the American armada are now less than 400 kilometers from the Nicaraguan port of Cabezas, located on the Atlantic coast of the Republic. This dangerous deployment of the U.S. military might is viewed here as a direct threat to the independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua which has become a target of American imperialism's criminal aggression.

NICARAGUA URGES TALKS ON DMZ WITH COSTA RICA

PM300818 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry Note"]

[Text] Managua, 26 Jul -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a note to the government of Costa Rica emphasizing the urgent need to open bilateral talks on the establishment of a demilitarized security zone along the border with the aim of ending the provocative activities of gangs of CIA mercenaries. The Nicaraguan Government, the note says, has asked the Costa Rican authorities several times to end the criminal action of the counterrevolutionaries who are mounting armed attacks against Nicaraguan border posts from Costa Rica's territory.

Following an appeal from Nicaraguan public organizations, a nationwide hunger strike in protest against the U.S. policy of state terrorism is being held today throughout the republic. Thousands of foreign nationals living in Nicaragua and beyond its borders are taking part in this special political action to express their solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution. They have all come out in support of the courageous act of the country's foreign minister, the cleargyman Miguel d'Escoto who, temporarily laying down his powers, declared a hunger strike almost 3 weeks ago in order to draw world public attention to the threat of U.S. aggression against the independent republic.

LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS SIGN LIMA ACCORD

LD311658 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Lima July 31 TASS -- The crisis in Central America should be settled by peaceful means, by way of talks, said a declaration adopted here.

It has been signed by the presidents of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and the Dominican Republic as well as the special envoys of Cuba, Nicaragua, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico and a number of other countries attending the inauguration of the new president of Peru, Alan Garcia.

The "Lima declaration" expressed support for the Contadora group pressing for a Central American settlement.

The signatories condemned the buildup of both nuclear and conventional arms, which is a threat to world peace and security, and urged cuts in military spending and increases in appropriations for social and economic development needs.

The statement also denounced high lending rates and protectionist measures adopted by industrialized states, which hit the economies of developing countries hard, and stressed the necessity of reforming the international monetary system.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GUYANA PPPG CONGRESS

LD301636 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan Y.P. Belov flew from Moscow to Georgetown today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana [PPPG].

The delegation will attend the 22nd Congress of the PPPG.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CP SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

PM301400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Central Committee Conference: Important Stage in the Preparation for the 27th Party Congress"]

[Text] A conference of second secretaries and chiefs of party organizational work sections of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms was held at the CPSU Central Committee 26 July. Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the conference on the preparation and holding of reports and elections within party organizations in light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's demands.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were the following second secretaries: R.F. Dementyeva of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.A. Titarenko of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; P.P. Mozhayev of Leningrad Obkom; G.G. Bartoshevich of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; O.S. Miroshkhin of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; V.B. Nikolskiy of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; V.M. Manyukhin of the Sverdlovsk Obkom; V.I. Smirnov of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; Ye. A. Norka of Omsk Obkom; and V.G. Zakharchenko, section chief of Stavropol Kraykom.

The report and speeches noted that the distinguishing feature of the approaching party report and election campaign is that it will be an important stage in the preparation of the 27th CPSU Congress, it is being held at the junction of two 5-year plans, and it will embrace all levels — from party groups to oblast, kray, and republic party organizations. It is given special significance by the fact that it is going to be held in a period of intensive work by the party to improve the forms and methods of leadership of all areas of economic and cultural building in accordance with the policy directives put foward by the Central Committee April Plenum and in speeches by M.S. Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet people are giving inspirational support to the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the party's course toward accelerating economic and social development, increasing responsibility for assigned work, and renewing important aspects of society's life and are backing it up with specific labor deeds. For example, industrial production in the second quarter grew twice as fast as in the first quarter and transporation is improving.

At the same time, the conference participants said, the main work is still to come. Our people will judge the standard of party leadership of the economy and the competence of those entrusted with managing various spheres of production and public life by the rate of progress achieved and by real results.

In the months remaining before the 27th CPSU Congress the party must: ensure that the national economy completes the 11th 5-Year Plan successfully; ensure that the report and election campaign within party organizations is held at a high organizational and political level; and analyze in-depth the path traveled since the 26th CPSU Congress and determine long-term tasks.

The conference participants conducted a detailed discussion of ways to accomplish this threefold task and of what must be done to hold reports and elections in such a way as to meet the demands of time.

The best preparation for any meeting, conference, or congress is to fulfill state plans, without any amendments, and to create, within every labor collective, an atmosphere of highly intensive labor and determination to scale new heights. For party organizations and leading cadres this is a test of their ability to have people follow in their footsteps, to develop the masses' initiative, and to use existing resources frugally. Greater demands must be made regarding the observance of contractual discipline and the rational use of production capital, fuel, and raw and semi-finished materials. Unremitting attention must be paid to capital construction, transport, trade and the services sphere, and the preparation of the national economy for winter work.

The main matter on which rural Communists must focus their attention is increasing the production and procurement of crop growing and livestock products. It is necessary not only to fulfill this year's plans but also to try to make up the earlier shortfall and to harvest the crop on time and without losses. Feed procurement and the preparation of stockraising for the winter must be monitored daily by the party.

It is necessary to activate the human factor, to develop socialist competition, ensuring that everyone gives his all at his work station, to wage a resolute offensive against indifference, passivity, waste, and irresponsibility, and to assert in every way the prestige of honest, conscientious labor.

Communists must analyze the work done in each organization, interpret the accumulated experience, and determine ways and means of improving economic, organizational, and educational activity. The task is to hold the reports and elections in a businesslike way, without ostentation and self-satisfaction, and in an atmosphere of high exactingness so that they comprehensively promote the upsurge of Communists' creative activeness, strengthen the party organizations' combat capability, and enhance the party's leading role.

The interests of the cause require that report and election campaign center on the fundamental problems of national economic management, scientific and technical progress, and output quality. A specific, self-critical discussion on this theme must be held at report and election meetings in ministries, departments, scientific research, planning, and design organizations, and VUZes.

Improvement must be made in the economic mechanism and the organizational structure of management, the practical work of enterprises and associations under the conditions of the economic experiment. The introduction of autonomous financing at enterprises and on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, the enhancement of labor collectives' responsibility for the end results of work, and the intensification of party monitoring of the administration's activity all require the closest attention from Communists.

Labor collectives have an important role in implementing the socio-economic transformations planned by the party. A broad scope for that is provided by the USSR law on labor collectives. Party committees must learn how to make full use of the rights provided by the law and teach working people to do the same. Now, when the plans for the next 5-year plan are being studied, the initiatives of collectives which find reserves for overfulfilling the set targets for increasing labor productivity and production volumes and introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress are of particular value. The party must monitor the drafting of economic and social development plans everywhere.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum demanded increased exactingness toward every party member regarding his attitude to social duty, the fulfillment of party decisions, and the party member's pure and honest image. In line with this, party organizations must strictly discuss how each Communist observes the rules' requirements and whether or not he sets a good example in labor, everyday life, and social life. Report and election meetings should pay great attention to implementing measures aimed at eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism and re-emphasize with the utmost force, the role played in this by personal examples.

The entire report and election campaign must be held in such a way as to promote, as much as possible, the growth of Communists' creative initiative, the further deepening of intraparty democracy, and the development of criticism and self-criticism as a method of resolving the difficulties and contradictions that emerge and of improving the style of party work.

However, as the conference noted, the role of criticism and self-criticism has diminished in certain party organizations. It is often voiced as mere wishes and requests. In many cases criticism is only conducted from above and is extremely poorly developed at grassroot levels. This practice must be resolutely changed. An atmosphere must be created which enables every party member to make full use of his right under the rules to make suggestions and comments and ensures that no criticism is ignored. All our experience indicates that the opinions of the party masses and all working people will be revealed more fully when the floor at meetings is widely given to ordinary party members and to the grassroots party aktiv.

Urgent cadre questions must be resolved, when necessary, during the report and election campaign. While showing a solicitous attitude toward experienced workers, it is necessary to get rid of those who lack initiative, are inert, and avoid living organizational work among the masses. The need for the strictest observance of Leninist principles in work with cadres and the absolute impermissibility of promoting workers on the grounds of personal loyalty, acquaintance, or local favoritism [semlyachestvo], which has occurred in some places, must be emphasized with the utmost force.

Meetings, conferences, and congresses must discuss the questions of increasing people's responsibility for assignments and the moral complexion of leading cadres in a most principled and pointed way. It must not be forgotten that this is not only a moral and ethical question, but also a major political question — a question of the strength of the party's ties with the masses and its prestige among the people.

Thousands of promising workers will be promoted to responsible posts at party report and election meetings, conferences, and congresses. They must be helped to master the art of party leadership of the economy, the processes of economic intensification, and modern methods of national economic management. Neither time nor effort must be spared here in organizing purposeful and systematic cadre training.

Questions of party organizations' ideological and political-educational work will occupy a fitting place at report and election meetings, conferences, and congresses. It is necessary to analyze how the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the recommendations of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on Ideological Questions are being implemented in practice.

This is a serious theme for thought, the conference participants stressed. There have been improvements in ideological work recently. However, oral and printed propaganda are still not free from cliches or empty rhetoric. Sometimes propaganda falls short of its target and does not have the proper effect on people. Work with people requires a differentiated approach, attention to the specific individual, to his interests and material and spiritual needs, and a firm shifting of the focal point of educational work to the labor collective and the team.

The reform of general educational schools rightly features among the most topical questions of society's life today. The report period will provide an opportunity to discuss questions of restructuring school work and increasing the responsibility of Communists in schools, colleges, and base enterprises for the implementation of the reform.

It is a distinguishing feature of the present reports and elections that they will be held at the same time as the discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU program, changes in the CPSU rules, and the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development. The content and political meaning of those documents should be conveyed to everyone and they must be used to assert a communist world outlook and develop the masses' social activeness.

The report and election campaign will last several months. It is very important, the conference stressed, to ensure its day-to-day leadership and to organize the preparation and efficient conduct of party meetings, conferences, and congresses. Special attention must be paid to reports and elections at grassroot levels. Secretaries and members of communist party central committee bureaus and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must take part in primary party organization meetings, help Communists to highlight the main issues, and clearly define a program of further work.

Particular responsibility must be shown when approaching the formation of the electoral party aktiv and the promotion to the leadership, of politically mature and resourceful Communists, including women, people with a sense of the new, close ties with the party masses, and the ability to lead them.

The conference also discussed how to organize coverage of the report and election campaign's progress in the press and on radio and television; how to carefully consider the remarks made at meetings, conferences, and congresses; and how to take prompt practical measures in light of them.

In brief, everything must be done to ensure that the report and election campaign is a combat review of party forces and helps as much as possible to mobilize party organizations, Communist and all working people to fulfill the new tasks of communist creation. It is important to impart to the report and election campaign and all precongress work, character that will enable the Soviet people to see that the CPSU assesses the situation realistically, is well aware of urgent problems, and, relying on nationwide support for its course, is confidently setting about resolving them.

Taking part in the conference's work were N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and CPSU Central Committee Secretaries B.N. Yeltsin, L. N. Zaykov, and V.P. Nikonov. Also taking part in the conference were senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of ministry and department party committees, workers of the AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee, and the mass media, and scientists of scientific establishments and educational institutions belonging to the CPSU Central Committee.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CINEMATOGRAPHERS

PM261003 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At 'Mosfilm' Yesterday"]

[Excerpts] A serious, businesslike, interested discussion of the life of our cinematographer today, of the tasks facing the masters of cinoematic art on the threshold of the 27th party congress, of the great potential opened up before cinema workers by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Measures to Further Enhance the Ideological and Artistic Standard of Movies and to Strengthen the Material and Technical Base of Cinematography," and of what is still specifically hindering Mosfilm workers in this daily work took place at the studio yesterday during a meeting between Mosfilm workers and V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V.V. Grishin visited the studio where S. Bondarchuk is starting to shoot "Boris Godunov," viewed the sets and costumes for the future movie, met with those involved in director S. Samsonov's movie "Dance Floor," attended a rehearsal to record the music for director B. Tokarev's movie "Uprising Square," and familiarized himself with the construction of a new studio soundstage.

Mosfilm cinematographers ahve recently created many works which have replenished our society's spiritual arsenal, V.V. Grishin pointed out. Public success always attends those works which raise urgent problems of life and whose heroes have been taken from the midst of the people and express the interests, thoughts, and aspirations of our contemporaries. Our reality provides broad scope for creative questing by masters of the screen and to reflect the person's new role in modern production and his increased responsibility for implementing the party's plans.

This theme occupies a worthy place in Mosfilm's work program for 1985-1986. And nevertheless, people who are engaged in petty squabbling and who are indifferent to everything but their own narrow little world still appear on the screen. The task of creating the image of a positive hero, who would embody the best, characteristic features of our creator-people, is a complex and difficult task demanding clear-cut awareness of how our society has changed and how the spiritual world of the Soviet person has been enriched. But these heroes live and work among us — progressive workers, engineers, production leaders. They rightfully can and must become heroes of new movies and set a lofty example to present and future young people.

To conclude the meeting V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Mosfilm studio collective will continue to participate actively in the struggle to implement the party's plans, will multiply its efforts aimed at worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress, and will mark the upcoming party congress by creating high-principled and highly artistic works.

F.T. Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for cinematography, participated in V.V. Grishin's meeting with the Mosfilm workers.

LATE REPORT: GORBACHEV DEFENSE COUNCIL HEAD

LD011258 Hamburg DPA in German 1237 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 1 Aug (DPA) -- By virtue of his election to the highest party office, CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has become chairman of the Soviet Defense Council. Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, told a Moscow press conference today, in reply to a question, that there was a provision under which the general secretary of the CPSU is also chairman of the Defense Council.

There is no published information in the USSR about the composition of this secret body in which top military leaders and presumably the members of the inner leadership circle of the Politburo are represented. The council takes the most important military decisions in peace and war time. Gorbachev became party leader 11 March 1985.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS REPORTED FOR AZERBAIJAN SSR

GF310920 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Central Statistics Administration has disclosed the results of the republic's social and economic development during the first 6 months of 1985. The republic's economic life and the welfare of the people further improved during the first 6 months of 1985. The pace of social work output increased.

The plan for the sale of industrial products and the production of many of the most important varieties of industrial items was overfulfilled. Compared with the same period last year, the increase in the general volume of production was 3.8 percent. Work output increased by 2.3 percent. The agricultural workers fulfilled their work in new fields in optimal agrotechnical durations.

According to information on hand, the number of cultivated fields for the 1985 produce totaled 1.37 million hectares. Compared with last year, the pace of fodder procuring and work related to the heaping of leguminous plants and [words indistinct] is higher. A lot of vegetables have been grown and their harvesting is being carried out in an organized way. Harvested vegetables are being supplied to the consumers. The wintering of cattle and poultry has been successful. The production and sale of livestock breeding products increased.

A basic investment of R402 million for developing the agro-industrial complex, including R261 million for the agricultiral domain, has been used. The volume of goods transported in all the domains of the transportation industry increased. The number of passengers carried increased as well. Meanwhile, the plans concerning the main directions in construction, inauguration of main (?establishments), [word indistinct] construction materials, and the commissioning of dwellings and social and cultural objectives have been overfulfilled.

State investment in the economic field totaled R1.13 billion. Compared with the first half of 1985, this amount indicates an increase of 7 percent. The biweekly wages of employees and professional workers in the economic field totaled R226 a month, including income received from social [word indistinct] funds. The income of kolkhoz workers increased as well. The republic's workers received 8,000 new dwellings which totaled 465,000 square meters and have been built with funds provided by the state, social and cooperative establishments, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The population of the republic was 6,665,400 on 1 July 1985.

TURKMEN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

GF301859 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The commission of the presidium of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers for the agro-industrial complex yesterday held a meeting chaired by Mishchenko, member of the bureau of the Turkmen Communist Party Central committee and first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting reviewed a question on the work of the agro-industrial association of Chardzhou Oblast for broadening the introduction of the collective contracts in the sovkhoza and kolkhoza.

It has been noted that 1,856 subdivisions were introduced by the collective contracts in the farms of the oblast, which is 61 percent of general volume. Individual farms, brigades, and teams achieved high economic results. Many of the lagging brigades which have been converted into teams of brigades have managed to cope with the tasks of the plan.

At the same time shortcomings were noted regarding the introduction of the work in collective teams. Many farms have not implemented bank contracts and recommended methods. There are cases in which signed contracts have no judicial powers. Violations were committed on the registration of the contracts and the wages were not correctly paid. Leaders of the farms also do not carry out the obligations in the contracts. The teams' members are not in unity with each other, and the farms and work for correct exploitation of the means and the materials were not carried out.

The meeting also discussed questions on the progress of implementing the resolutions of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers adopted [word indistinct] May 1980 on measures for further developing the river works.

It has been noted that the ministries and departments of the republic, soviets, and the economic organizations have carried out specific work for implementing these resolutions. During 1981-84 and the first half of 1985, the [name indistinct] has managed to prepare 4,750 square meters of grain fields. [Indistinct words], however, there are several shortcomings.

The construction of (Montiklu) canal is being carried out (?slowly). In (Monrdkhoz), the construction of projects which are of significance is lagging behind as is the case in [name indistinct] in October Rayon.

Corresponding solutions were adopted by the commission for the questions discussed.

RFSFR EXPERIMENTS PLANNED TO INCREASE INCENTIVES

LD312251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has supported the proposal of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, local party and administrative bodies on carrying out economic experiments to improve the management of the economic mechanism in individual agro-industrial associations in the republic.

[L.A. Voznesenskiy, identified in caption as political observer] Hello, comrades. In brief, this is what the matter is about: In Stavropol Kray, in Vologda Oblast and in six rayons of other krays and oblasts of the Russian Federation, experiments will be carried out in the appropriate agro-industrial associations. The conditions for these experiments differ from each other, and thus the question is not of one experiment, but of several.

It is known that following established practice, a plan for overall volume of purchases of agricultural produce and its delivery to union and republican stocks is set for republics, krays and so on. In the Stavropol experiment, as of next year, for a number of types of produce — livestock and fowl, milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes — the kray's plan will only cover deliveries to these stocks; everything that is produced above that quantity will remain at the kray's disposal and make up its market stock. Apart from this, the kray's agro-industrial complex is being transferred to a self-supporting system. It will carry out all management activity, including the use of its profits to pay for capital investment.

It is also known that interdepartmental liaison is still poor between the enterprises belonging to agro-industrial associations. Their interests very often do not coincide with the interests of the associations as a whole. One of the special features of the Vologda experiment is that here, enterprises and organizations of selkhoztekhnika and selkhozkhimiya are to become directly subordinate to the oblast's agricultural directorate.

There are individual nuances in the experiments, which it is planned to carry out in individual rayons. The idea is that the experiments should provide greater incentive to the collectives and individual workers taking part in them to achieve high end results from production, that is growth in the volume of produce and services rendered. It is envisaged in particular that the earnings of managers and specialists of enterprises and organizations belonging to the agro-industrial complex will be made directly dependent on these end results. All the experiments are being carried out at local initiative and some of their elements are already being applied in practice.

What do all these variations on economic experimentation have in common? The fact that their aim is to raise the effectiveness of production, that is the achievement of the greatest results with least outlay, a fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the state and the population for agricultural produce; and the fact that in this context a precise and binding fulfillment of plan tasks is combined with an expansion of the rights of agro-industrial associations and the economic independence of collective and state farms, and a strengthening of the principles of financial autonomy, including the responsibility of enterprises for the results of their activity. That is indeed the basic line of the work which is being carried out in the country on improving our economic mechanism.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING, SOWING PROGRESS

LD312017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today published its report on the progress of harvesting on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The report notes that by the beginning of the week, grain and pulse crops had been reaped on 25.6 million hectares: Grain has been threshed on 75 percent of this area. It is necessary to point out that the pace of harvesting was lower than during the previous week. Rain is continuing to hamper the harvest in the main arable-farming regions, and the temperature there was 2-4 degrees lower than normal. The threshing of grain is now vitually complete on the farms of Central Asia, Azerbaijan, Krasnodar Kray and the Crimean, Chimkent and Dzhambul Oblasts. This work is also nearing completion in the fields of Rostov, Dnepropetrovsk and Donetsk Oblasts and Stavropol Kray. The harvest has been started on farms in the southern part of the non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

Farms are now concentrating their attention on the quality of harvesting in order to prevent grain crop losses in the complex weather conditions. Supervision of this has been significantly stepped up at all stages, from the field to the procurement point. There are reports from Turkmenia and Tajikistan that individual farms there have begun threshing feed corn. This crop is to be harvested on many million hectares in the country, and measures have been taken to increase production of this crop, with the area sown to it having been expanded. New, early-ripening varieties and hybrids have been brought into use.

As well as harvesting and fodder procurement, farms are making intensive preparations for the forthcoming winter sowing, which will start quite soon: In the northern and northwestern oblasts of Russia it will begin in a few days. However, preparation of the soil for sowing is being held up in these oblasts, as some crops are ripening later than usual. This year, winter grain is to be cultivated by a new, intensive method in the northern non-Chernozem Zone for the first time.

MID-JULY WEATHER, EFFECT ON CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM301554 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jul 85 p 3

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishina report: "The Weather and the Crops; the USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports"]

[Text] Cool weather with heavy rain persisted over most of the USSR's European part for the first half of the second 10 days in July. Then it became considerably warmer. Maximum air temperatures reached between 25 and 33 degrees.

In the southern half of the USSR's European part, winter grain crops and spring barley ripened, while in the northern half grain formation continued.

The grain formation stage continued in barley in the larger part of the Central Region, the Baltic Republics, the northeastern half of Belorussia, the south of the Volga-Vgatka Region, most of the Bashkir ASSR, and Orenburg Oblast. In the more northerly regions early spring grain crops were at the formation stage or were flowering. Their development is proceeding at a pace close to the long-term average.

In the southern half of Moldavia, the south of the Donetsk-Dnepr region and Rostov Oblast, Krasnodar Kray, and the south of Stavropol Kray, corn cobs have started flowering.

In the rest of the zone in which corn is cultivated for grain (excluding the western oblasts of the Ukraine), the heading of the panicle is under way and early sown plants have started to flower. The development of the corn is proceeding on a schedule close to the long-term average, and in the north of the area it is 5-7 days ahead.

Buckwheat continues to flower in most regions of the USSR's European territory, while in the east of Voroshilovgrad Oblast and the south of Voronezh Oblast it started to ripen 10-12 days earlier than the long-term average. The heading of the panicle has started on millet, and it continued to flower in southern regions. Intensive root growth is under way on sugar beet plantations. Over most of the areas of the industrial cultivation of potatoes and sunflowers the plants are flowering.

In the flax-growing oblasts of the Ukraine, seeds are ripening on the flax. On early sown areas in Chernigov and Volyn Oblasts, where the yellow ripeness stage has begun, farmers have started to harvest it. In Belorussia, the Baltic, and the flax-growing area of the RSFSR the flax is flowering. Green ripeness of seeds was recorded on early sown areas in Belorussia and Kalinin, Smolensk, Kaluga, and Gorkiy Oblasts in the last few days of the 10-day period.

In the farming areas of Siberia and the North Caucasus, cool and rainy weather predominated. Over the greater part of the West Siberian region winter rye entered the milky ripeness stage, and in the south of Altay Kray it entered the waxy ripeness stage. Over most of the territory the plants' development proceeded on a schedule close to the long-term average.

Early spring grain crops have formed ears and flowered, and earlier sown plants are at the grain formation stage. Wheat, barley, and oats entered the waxy ripeness stage in the Urals and the west of Aktyubinsk Oblast. Leaf formation continued in corn, and between 11 and 15 leaves had formed.

In north Kazakhstan and southern Siberia potatoes are flowering and flower formation was in progress on the rest of the area's territory. In Kazakhstan and the southern half of Altay Kray the heading of panicles began in millet 5-8 days earlier than the long-term average. Flower formation continued in sunflowers in eastern Kazakhstan and in Altay Kray.

In the Far East moderately warm and rainy weather predominated. Early spring grain crops were at the grain formation stage and in the south waxy ripeness was recorded. Potatoes continue to flower.

In the republics of Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan hot and predominantly dry weather persisted. It became cooler at the end of the 10-day period. There was considerable rain in Italdy-Kurgan, Alma-Ata, and Issyk-Kul Oblasts. In central Asia and Kazakhstan's Chimkent Oblast cotton continues to flower and boil formation is under way everywhere. In Askhabad, Chardzhou, Bukhara, Samarkand, Kashka-Darya, Andizhan, and Kulyab Oblasts, an average of 2-3 bolls per bush had formed by the end of the 10-day period, which is close to the long-term average for this period. On the rest of the territory 1.5-2 bolls had formed. The plants are 55-65 cm high, and in Tashkent, Namangan, Surkhan-Darya, and Kulyab Oblasts they are 67-75 cm high. The removal of cotton top growth started.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER FOR NAVY DAY

PM301100 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 185"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul -- Comrade sailors and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants! Comrade ensigns and warrant officers! Comrade officers, admirals, and generals! Comrade shipbuilding and ship repair workers and defense industry workers!

Today our country and its valiant Armed Forces are triumphantly celebrating USSR Navy Day!

This year this holiday is being celebrated in the atmosphere of high politic and labor activeness generated among Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) Plenums, the third Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the preparations for the 27th Party Congress.

Naval seamen, like all USSR Armed Forces servicemen, are closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. They ardently approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress, strengthening discipline, organization, and order, further boosting the Soviet people's prosperity, and increasing the motherland's defense might.

Within the USSR Armed Forces the Navy reliably defends the historic gains of socialism, is in a state of constant combat readiness, and vigilantly stands guard over our great motherland's sea borders. At a time when the United States and its NATO allies are whipping up international tension and trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries, naval personnel are constantly improving their combat skills and are ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty with honor.

I greet you and congratulate you on the USSR Navy Day holiday! I wish naval personnel new successes in combat and political training, in strengthening discipline and organization, and in improving maritime skills and military expertise. I wish workers in the defense and shipbuilding industries high labor successes in creating modern combat equipment for the Navy. I wish Navy veterans active and fruitful work in providing military-patriotic education for young people and preparing them for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy.

To mark USSR Navy Day I order that: Today, 28 July 1985, at 2200 local time, festive fireworks displays be held in the hero-city of Moscow, our motherland's capital, union republic capitals, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, the hero-fortress of Brest, and the fleets and flotillas.

Long live our great motherland -- the Soviet Union! Long live the USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Navy! Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

NEW KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CHIEF EDITOR IDENTIFIED

PM260838 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 July 1985 on its back page identifies I.M. Panov as the paper's chief editor. The 12 July edition had identified N.I. Makeyev in the Post.

GORSHKOV ON NAVAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS

FM311039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov by unidentified PRAVDA correspondent: "Motherland's Ocean Shield" -- date and place not stated]

[Excerpts] On the eve of Navy Day, twice hero of the Soviet Union Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[PRAVDA] Today the fundamental question of the CPSU's economic policy is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, which accords with the interests of the entire Soviet people and the needs of the country's defense. Describe the influence which scientific-technical progress is exerting on our Navy's development.

[Gorshkov] After the war, when the United States with its NATO allies began to transform vast regions of the world's oceans into launchpads for nuclear missile weapons and the threat to our security was increasing, by a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government a course was steered toward creating our own ocean-going navy. Here priority was given to the development of submarine forces and aircraft. Submarines have become the category of naval forces which have been most affected by the successes of scientific-technical progress and above all in the sphere of nuclear power and also of ship building, missile weapons, means of mapping the underwater situation, and the automation of control and navigation equipment.

Nuclear submarines' power supply enables them to cruise the oceans for a long time, to make long-distance voyages at high speeds, and to be ready immediately to deliver counterstrikes. Nuclear submarines contain, in concentrated form, all the main indicators characterizing the power of the modern navy: great strike power; a high degree of mobility and concealment; and the ability to carry out combat operations on global scales to destroy important enemy ground-based targets, submarines and surface ships.

Scientific-technical progress has also provided a real opportunity for creating fundamentally new surface ships with better tactical and technical characteristics and more effective armaments than their predecessors. We now have various ocean-going ships and coastal ships capable of resolving a wide range of tasks in the oceans and closed maritime theaters both independently and in conjunction with submarines, and aircraft.

Our Naval Air Force has also become ocean-going. It is equipped with powerful high-speed jet aircraft with a large carrying capacity and range. The missile and ASW troops have become the main categories of the Naval Air Forces. The ship-based air force, which has helicopters and VTOL aircraft, is also developing within our navy.

In brief, in the development of our Navy, not a single avenue remains which has not undergone fundamental and radical changes in the postwar period.